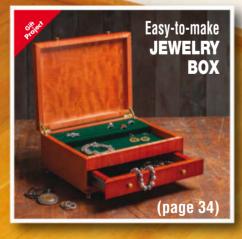
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December 2015



Holiday Gifts
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(page 40)



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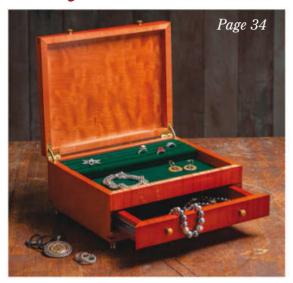
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December 2015



Volume 39, Number 6

### **Projects**

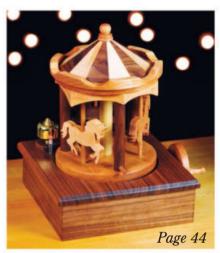


Classic Mitered
Jewelry Box
By Brad Becker
Figured maple,
attractive hardware
and contrasting
splines enhance a
box of beauty.

GIFTI Carousel

By Sandor Nagyszalanczy

You'll feel as if you've successfully grabbed the brass ring when you complete our carousel with its moving parts.





#### Stickley-Inspired Plant Stand

By Chris Marshall
Gentle curves and
an increase in height
update a classic
style, while a fumed
ammonia finish
maintains its ties to
the past.







Fancy Keepsake Box
By Bruce Kieffer
Varied woods, a
leather-covered bottom
insert and a closure with
magnetic catches comprise
this tiny treasure.





**Departments** 







Inspiration from our authors for readers' own projects.

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Easily mark screw placements.

#### **Questions & Answers/Stumpers**

Which direction do you install sanding belts? How do you cut circles? What about brushless motors?

#### 20 Shop Talk

Woodworkers' winning projects from across the country - from Indiana to San Diego.

#### Woodturning

Up the handmade component to your furniture by turning your own knobs, handles and wheels.

#### **Tool Preview**

Anatole Burkin takes the everywoodworker approach to putting the consumer model Full Spectrum H-Series Desktop Laser through its paces.

#### **Tool Preview**

The Piranha FX is a CNC router, a laser engraver and a 3D printer all in one machine. Rob Johnstone tells you all about it.



Innovations in tools.

#### **Finishing Thoughts** 86

Michael Dresdner presents you with options for finishes that are simple, swift and safe, whether you want your project to appear colored or clear.

#### 90 Hey ... Did You Know?

Woodworking tools that are, literally, music to your ears — plus trees that store water.

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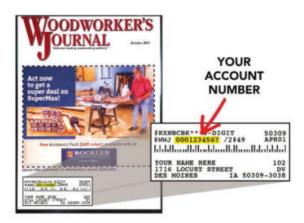
have exciting news! As a subscriber to Woodworker's Journal, in addition to the magazine, you'll soon have free access to every past issue of the magazine. It's true! As a special new benefit for you and your fellow subscribers, we're giving you exclusive access to every plan and article printed from 1977 up to the most recent — plus new subscriber-only videos, articles and plans! It will all be available to you on

www.woodworkersjournal.com!

Starting in January, all you'll have to do to open your exclusive premium content is identify yourself as a current Woodworker's Journal subscriber. The easiest way to do that will be with your account number. You can find your account number just above your address on the mailing label that's stuck to the cover of every issue (see example in the photo). Make a note of your account number, and you'll be ready when our premium content goes live in January.

— Dan Cary



















### Letters

### It's More for You



#### WE ARE GIVING YOU ALL THE STORIES!

Perhaps you've heard of this amazing new thing ... it's called the Internet. And, while I am not an expert, I have it on good authority that it is pretty cool and it's here to stay.

All kidding aside, the *Woodworker's Journal* has been an industry leader on the Internet for many years now with our award-winning eZine and our newly revamped and

mobile-responsive website. But one thing I can tell you about the web is that it is always changing, and to stay relevant you need to embrace that change and move forward with the times.

With that as our motivation, I am happy to announce a new benefit just for our print magazine subscribers. Starting in January 2016, print subscribers will have exclusive access to new and more extensive content on our website. By being a print subscriber, you will have access to exclusive offers, all of the back issues of the magazine in PDF format, current print content online and much more. All of this content will be searchable, much of it will be printable, and all of it will be for print subscribers only.

To access this premium content, you will need to log in with your subscriber number, which is found on the protective cover on your issue of the magazine. (So don't throw that cover sheet away!)

Now, I can almost hear some of you asking ... what is the catch? Is the print magazine going to change? The answer is: no catch, and no changes, it's just good news.

- Rob Johnstone

#### **In-Stall Mats for Your Tools**

In reply to a letter in *Questions & Answers*, August 2015 issue by Lee Nalley on shop flooring: I use horse stall/trailer mats. They are 3/4" x 4' x 6'. I have used thicker mats and found they tend to cause me to trip on occasion. I have also used gelfilled mats, but they seem to be too soft for me. These are solid rubber, rough on the bottom, and never slide out of place. They can be found at a farm supply store.

Charles Cox Yukon, Oklahoma

I built a room onto my workshop and put stall mats on the floor. They are hard enough that wheels on machine carts don't leave



marks. Around here, they come in a 4' x 6' size, and they are pretty heavy so they don't move around.

Beverly Taylor Plantersville, Texas

Continues on page 10 ...

#### ROCKLER PRESS

THE VOICE OF THE WOODWORKING COMMINITY

#### DECEMBER 2015

Volume 39, Number 6

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### **Letters** continued



Kimberly McNeelan's Bar Stool project had just the right timing for reader Ben Dadv.

Kimberly! Thanks to WJ

**Good Timing**,

and Kimberly McNeelan for her timely article and plans on the Bar Stool [Small Shop Journal, August 2015]. I had just finished a standup desk of maple and cherry and thought it would be good to have something to sit on when I didn't want to stand. I made it taller and made a half-moon on the

bottom of the legs to match my desk, but otherwise I used her plan. (Hand-cut dovetails are hard, even after practicing on six sets before doing it for real.)

> Ben Dady Lookout Mountain, Georgia

#### **Ernie: An Inspiration**

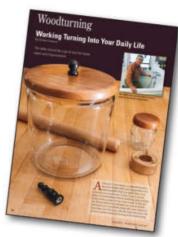
In your August 2015 issue, Ernie Conover's article about spindle turning [Woodturning, "Who Says a Spindle Has to Be Round?"] shows two antique screwdrivers with flat spots on the handles. In addition to the reason for the flat spots that he mentions, they also prevent the screwdrivers from rolling off the work surface.

> Wes Sargent Phoenix, Arizona

These screwdriver handles were turned with flat spots for alignment clarity. more torque — and so they don't roll away.







Harold Horchover found that Ernie Conover's turned jar lids inspired him to make some of his own.

I am grateful for the value in Ernie Conover's woodworking articles. I was able to eliminate the vibration in my grinder using his advice and recommendations, and he provides pleasure and entertainment. The article on "Working Turning into Your Daily Life" in the June issue has provided me much fun with my box of scraps too nice to toss.

> Harold Horchover Trabuco Canyon, California

water-based products, for me, is the dead-appearing results because of their lack of penetration - as demonstrated in your image that compares solvent and water-based finish on maple. This lack of grain accentuation may be desirable to some, but for the most part, I like to see the grain pop.

> Paul A. Otto Lewiston, New York

Continues on page 12 ...

#### Water-based Finishes? Still Not a Fan

I read with interest Finishing Thoughts, "Water-based Coatings," in the August issue. In my past experience with water-based finishes. I limited my use of these products to projects where the long curing time and subsequent out-gassing of solvents was offensive, such as children's furniture like highchairs, cribs and cradles. Customers hesitated to use these products

as long as the solvents were still curing for weeks after the piece was delivered.

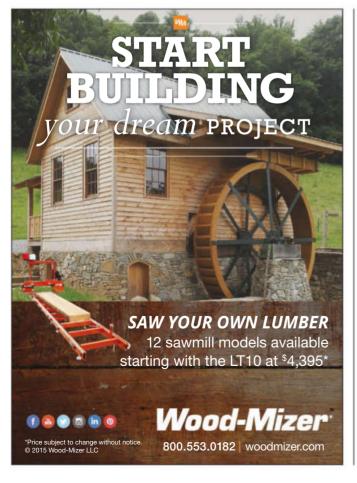
The main problem with



Paul Otto still doesn't like the way water-based finishes look.









### Letters continued

### There's more online at woodworkersjournal.com

#### MORE ON THE WEB

Check online for more content covering the articles below:

#### Woodturning (page 24):

Turning knobs, handles and wheels (video)

Stickley-Inspired Plant Stand (page 28): Process for creating a fumed finish with ammonia (video)

Classic Mitered Jewelry Box (page 34): Cutting and installing corner splines with Rockler's Router Table Spline Jig (video)

#### Animated Carousel (page 44):

Watch an animated carousel action, plus process for cutting and assembling its tent top wedges (video)

#### Tool Preview (page 52):

Using the Full Spectrum H-Series 5th Gen CO2 Desktop Laser (video)

**Small Shop Journal (page 66):** Making a hexagonal tapered lamp base with a jig (video)



#### **A Screw Type Letter**

I read the article covering screws in my wife's copy of *Woodworker's Journal* for August 2015 [*Today's Shop*, "Today's Wood Screw Technology"]. It was well done, for the biggest part, but I do have a few issues.

On drive types, butterfly drive was left out. Yes, it is just about obsolete, but I keep a set of drivers for the rare occasion I need them. I have also found on several applications, a screw drive type that has an eight-point recess, which can take an eight-point driver as well as a #2 square. The square does not provide quite the driving power before stripping the socket out, but it is usable. I have no idea where they come from.

Now to the big problem. When one is using screws to clamp two pieces of wood together, a shank that has threads occupying both pieces will not pull them together. The relationship of the work as the screw passes from one to the other piece of wood will most likely stay as it is. Continued turning

of the screw will only drive it deeper. A shank chosen to have no threads in the top piece or a shank clearance drilling is required.

Also, using a self-drilling/-tapping

screw in serious hardwoods is a mistake. Sugar maple, some dense oaks and Osage orange and most burls and crotch wood will not allow such screws to be used and achieve a good result. Either the screw breaks off or the wood splits. Many tropical woods fall into this category also. Working with softer "hardwoods" usually does not present such problems.

Wax as a lubricant can be a help, but putting wax on a self-drilling/-tapping screw is a waste of time. The technique works best with the old



Lubricating screws to help drive them into wood fibers is just one trick for using them successfully.

style wood screw or one with a large, unthreaded shank portion. Fill the threads with



Our reader believes that waxing screw threads works best with traditional tapered wood screws.

beeswax, insert the screw into the shank clearance hole, and push down until the threads make contact with the bottom piece. Then, as you drive the screw in, the shank forces the wax forward into the pilot hole and makes the drive easier. The smooth shank in the close-fitting clearance hole acts like a piston. Any other use of wax will not give results as good.

All in all, I would say that taking the time and putting forth the effort to use screws properly is time and effort well spent.

> Gary Charniga Sheldon, Missouri



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- Bob Borkovec, Furniture Medic Owner



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### Tricks of the Trade



### **Solutions for Filling Holes and Gaps**

Tested and photographed by Chris Marshall



#### Foam Backer Rod Keeps Holes Finish-free

Often it makes sense to prefinish parts before assembly, but how do you keep wet finish out of dowel or shelf-pin holes? Here's what I do. I cut short pieces of foam backer rod that's sold at hardware stores for filling gaps behind caulk. Its form-filling resiliency plugs the holes nicely. Use a rod diameter slightly larger than the holes you're covering. Apply finish, then remove the plugs before it dries.

> John Cusimano Lansdale, Pennsylvania



#### **Quick Shop Vac Switch**

If you get tired of walking back and forth between your saw or other stationary tools to turn the shop vac on and off for dust collection, try this: clamp a power strip within easy reach of the tool you're using. Then plug your shop vac into it, and flip the vac's switch on. Now vou can use the strip's On/Off rocker switch to activate the vacuum instead.

> John Stahr Chicago, Illinois



Threaded inserts can be hard to start straight into

their pilot holes. Here's a foolproof solution. First, cut the head off a machine bolt, and thread a nut onto it. Chuck the bolt shank into your drill press, and thread the insert onto the bolt and against the nut. With the drill press unplugged, you can now use the quill to press the insert down against its pilot hole squarely, while turning the chuck by hand. Once it's threaded into the wood a few turns, you can unclamp the drill press chuck and finish the job by twisting the nut with a wrench the rest of the way to seat the insert.

> Bill Wells Olympia, Washington

#### **Spacer Makes Laminate Safer to Cut**

Plastic laminate is thin enough to slip into the gap under a table saw rip fence, presenting a real safety hazard. To prevent that from happening,

I set this plywood spacer against my fence. It's just a long strip of

1/4" plywood with a scrap glued on one end that forms a lip over the front edge of my saw table. The spacer covers the fence gap, and the lip holds it in place as I push the laminate through the cut. It works great!

Dan Martin Galena, Ohio







#### Indentations Set Screw Placement on Drawer Faces

Here's an easy way to lay out the screw holes on drawer faces

for handle hardware. Cut the heads off a spare pair of screws that fit the handles, and thread them in. Then set the handle in place on your drawer face and tap it with a soft mallet. The screw shanks will leave indentations that show you exactly where you need to drill the through holes.

Tim Sanchez Bayfield, Colorado



In addition to our standard payment (below), Tim Sanchez of Bayfield, Colorado, will also receive a RIDGID 10" Dual Bevel Miter Saw (R4112) for being selected as the "Pick of the Tricks" winner. We pay from \$100 to \$200 for all tricks used. To join in the fun, send us your original, unpublished trick. Please include a photo or drawing if necessary. Submit your Tricks to Woodworker's Journal, Dept. T/T, P.O. Box 261, Medina, MN 55340. Or send us an email: tricks@woodworkersjournal.com

**Safety First** Learning how to operate power and hand tools is essential for developing safe woodworking practices. For purposes of clarity, necessary guards have been removed from equipment shown in our magazine. We in no way recommend using this equipment without safety guards and urge readers to strictly follow manufacturers' instructions and safety precautions.



### Questions & Answers

### **Looking for Direction**

#### THIS ISSUE'S EXPERTS

#### Dave Mansfield is

marketing manager at Saint-Gobain Abrasives North America, manufacturers of Norton Abrasives.

Chris Marshall is senior editor of Woodworker's Journal and author of several books on woodworking.

Joanna Werch Takes is editor of Woodworker's Journal.

#### Contact us

by writing to "Q&A," Woodworker's Journal, 4365 Willow Drive. Medina, MN 55340, by faxing us at (763) 478-8396 or by emailing us at: QandA@woodworkersjournal.com

Please include your home

address, phone number and email address (if you have one) with your question.



Does it matter which direction you install your sanding belt? Short answer: sometimes ves. sometimes no.

sandblasting the backing on each end and placing a tape in that channel to hold the ends together. All "butt" joints are bidirectional, which means they can be put on the sander in either direction and work fine.

— Dave Mansfield

I've had three different sanders over the years, with the belts labeled with an arrow indicating direction of rotation, and I've not had any problems with the belts. Usually they will wear out. But lately the belts aren't marked. I've tried putting them on with the writing facing me and away, and different brands, all with the same outcome: breaking or coming apart at the joint. I recently started using bulk sanding belt material on my 16/32 JET drum sander and it, too, doesn't have any arrows. Is there a right or incorrect way to install these belts?

> -Jim Becker Waunakee, Wisconsin

On most belts, if they are directional, the backing will have an arrow on the back to let you know which way

the belt goes on the sander. The main reason a belt can only go in one direction is because the joint or splice on the belt is a "lap" joint. This means that one end of the belt is put on top of the other end when joining the two ends together. If the edge of the bottom material is going in the wrong direction, it will catch on the workpiece and tear the joint apart.

For all of our portable belts, we offer what we call a "butt" joint, where each end of the belt butts up against each other and they are joined together by

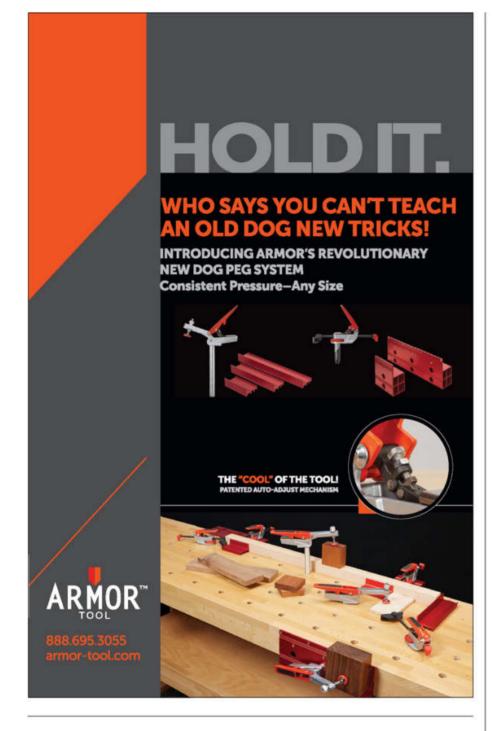
I want to cut accurate circles in a top grade of plywood to be made into lazy Susans, I would like to know the best method, as well as tools or jigs, to accomplish this. What do you suggest?

> Bob Koenig Lansdale, Pennsylvania

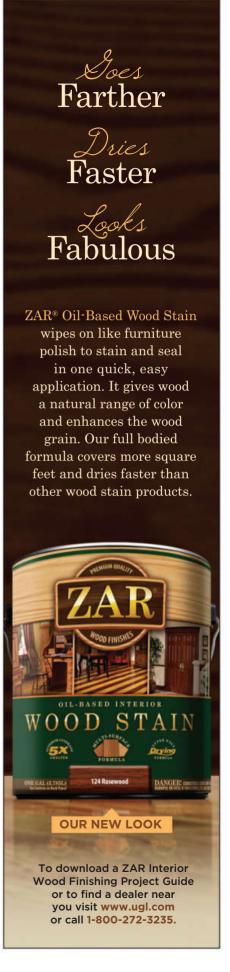
If I was making just one lazy Susan, I'd probably use a plunge router mounted on a circle-cutting jig. Drill a small center hole partway into the bottom face of the plywood (where it won't

Continues on page 18 ...

A jig, like the Rockler Ellipse/ Circle Router Jig (item 27712), is an option for our reader with the circle-cutting question.







### Stumpers

A Few Mop Up

Tool a "ringer" for other items



Columbia, bought this mystery at a garage sale. Do you know what it is?

Send your answer to 
stumpers@woodworkersjournal.com

or write to "Stumpers,"

Woodworker's Journal, 4365

Willow Drive, Medina, MN 55340

for a chance to win a prize!



Woodworker's Journal editor
Joanna Werch Takes compiles
each issue's Stumpers responses
— and reads every one.

Some thought the August mystery tool submitted by Mark Patrick of Ionia, Michigan, sparked memories, like this from Geno Beniek of Rice, Minnesota: "I recognize the gear configuration from the hours I spent as a kid turning the crank on a sausage stuffer." Or, from Louis C. Luersen of Granbury, Texas: "My grandmother used hers to knead bread."

Some had other ideas. "I believe the item is for making rope," said **Tim Bowen** of Oberlin, Kansas. **Frank Puia** of Ashland, Massachusetts, thought it was "an early crimper for air ducts."

By far the most popular guess was the one made by **Steve McNeal** of Bedford, Texas (and many, many others): "It is a paint mixer or any other liquid or powder that needs mixed."

To be fair, there were context clues. Anthony Scicluna of Marysville, Washington, "look[ed] at it a few times and notic[ed] that it has paint stains on it." But Le Volberding of Dayton, Nevada, took the detective skills a bit further. "It couldn't be a milk stirrer because of all the gunk on it — unsanitary!" Le

Winner! Chuck Delehanty of Joliet,
Illinois, wins a Hitachi GP10DL 12V Peak!
Lithium Ion Mini Grinder. We toss all the
Stumpers letters into a hat to select a
winner.



said. "The more I looked at it, the more I thought of it for wringing out cloth like sheets or towels."

Closer, but no cigar.

Then **Richard Shea** of Cambridge, Massachusetts, wrote, "The tool is the end of a wringer/rag mop. The user would loosely wrap old towels or rags over the hook, around the elbow, and through the eye, before knotting the ends of the rags together. After rinsing the mop, a few turns of the crank would twist the rags, wringing out excess water."

The other reader who correctly identified the tool verified Richard's answer. **Gene Trine** of Madison, Nebraksa,wrote:

"The item is the ringer portion of a 'Ringer Mop' invented by my uncle, Ralph Trine, in the 1920s or '30s. Ralph passed away in 1978. He was an ardent inventor and tinkerer. Unfortunately, he didn't get rich enough to pass any of it on to me."



### Questions & Answers

show anyway), set the circlecutting jig to the radius of circle you want, and then cut the circle round in a series of several deeper passes with the jig's centerpoint fixed in the pilot hole. Either a straight bit or an upcut spiral bit will do this job, but be sure to use sharp bits to minimize splintering when the bit passes through to the other "show" face of the plywood.

You can buy circlecutting jigs, or make them. For one plan, see Sandor Nagyszalanczy's "Circlecutting Jig with Fine Adjustment" in our February 2015 issue.

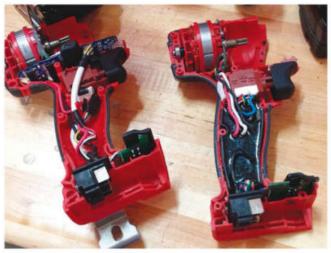
Alternately, you could cut these circles on a band saw using a circle-cutting jig made for that machine. A band saw with a sharp, fine-tooth blade will provide clean edges, and it's easy to find plans for a band saw circle-cutting jig online. Still a third method would be to cut a round template from 1/4" or 1/2" MDF or Baltic birch plywood. Then cut your plywood lazy Susan tops slightly oversize, secure the template to them with a few pieces of double-sided tape, and use a pattern or flushtrim bit in your handheld or table-mounted router to trim them to final size. This last method is probably the most "goof-proof" and could also provide you with the cleanest edges for banding with wood or veneer. If I were going to make lots of lazy Susans, this last option would be my pick. It's fast and simple.

— Chris Marshall

These new brushless motors seem to have all the advantages over the old brush type and will replace them entirely (maybe). But I wonder if they have some drawback? For instance, nobody seems able to tell me whether one of these would have an adverse effect on my pacemaker.

— Moh Clark Marble Falls, Texas

Be still, your beating heart! Brushless motors won't impact your pacemaker. What they will do is decrease the amount of friction on your tool's motor



Any drawbacks to brushless motors, found in Milwaukee Tool drills, plus many more of your power tools? Well, there's the price ...

(no brushes = no brushing against it), which in turn increases both the efficiency of the tool — there's no brush friction dragging it down — and its life.

Looking for a disadvan-

tage to brushless motors? They tend to cost more in the stores. Like your mom always told you, the best things in life aren't free.

- Joanna Werch Takes

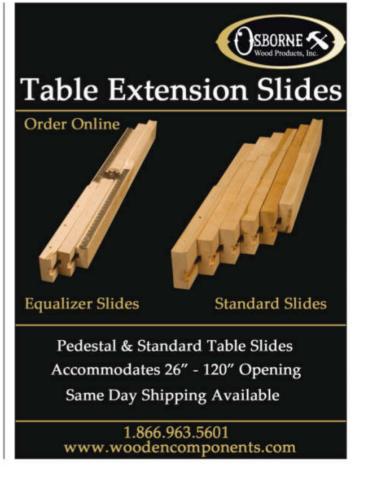


Winner

For simply sending in his question on brushless motors, Moh Clark of Marble Falls, Texas, wins a General International 7-piece Deluxe 8" Dado Blade Set (item 55-185).

Each issue we toss new questions into a hat and draw a winner.





### Shop Talk

### On With the Show



Dale Smith (shown in the inset photo above) won Best of Show for his "Google Locomotive." His "Solid Football" was another entry in the show.

Matthew Heiman and his son Oliver show off Matthew's entry "Landscape Diptych 1 & 2," made from cherry and maple.

### Adventures in Wood at Indianapolis Rockler Store

he crowd at this year's Adventures in Wood Contest at the Rockler Woodworking and Hardware store in Indianapolis, Indiana, was pretty typical of woodworking folks! I say this as a very good thing. Everyone was friendly, interested in what other people made and a little competitive, too.

The projects ranged in style, as did the competitive categories. There were 30 participants (up from 19 from last year) competing for seven awards. The projects were divided into three categories: furniture, turning/ miscellaneous and boxes. For each of those categories one could win 1st, 2nd, or 3rd place. Plus, one lucky winner was awarded Best of Show. First place winner of each category took home \$200 of Rockler store credit, and Best of Show was awarded

separately with the prize of \$250 Rockler store credit. Second and third places also got Rockler gift cards.

Dale Smith won Best of Show as well as first place in the turning/miscellaneous category. His project,

"Google Locomotive," was a sculptural piece made out of solid walnut. The use of the word "Google" in the sculpture was subtle, and the walnut was beautifully finished with Watco® Danish Oil.

A common theme in the projects was the use of reclaimed wood. Don Solomon, who won the box category, regularly uses reclaimed wood, including wood from an old smokehouse. His winning entry was "Basketweave with White Roses and Swallowtail," made from 1890s oak. Mark Bachman, who won the furniture category with a sideboard, uses a lot of lumber straight from his property. Second place in the turning/miscellaneous category went to Rallie Murphy for his folk art banjo.

Mark Hensley won in both the turning/miscellaneous category, with third place for his "Pastry Board and French Rolling Pin," and in the furniture category, with second place for his kitchen



Don Solomon's "Basketweave with White Roses and Swallowtail" took first place in the Box category. It's made from reclaimed wood.



Mark Bachman won first place in the Furniture category for his Sideboard. Here, he's showing his "Cherry Bandsaw Box" entry.

storage cabinet. His motto is, "You gotta make sawdust. You won't learn unless you are doing." It is safe to say that his experimentation paid off!

We all have different motivation for making things. Family inspiration is a common theme. Matthew Heiman didn't win this year, but his seven-year-old son, Oliver, was there for the opening in full support. Oliver liked his dad's piece the best because of the cool sliding lid. Mark Hensley started woodworking because his father-in-law put him to work. Don Solomon's first wood-

working project was a paddle for his mom to use because he was the oldest of four children, and she needed

all the help she could get. Jim Harper, who placed both second and third in the box category with his "Lacewood Box" and "Jewelry Box," makes a lot of projects for his wife, and she even selects and purchases the unique beautiful wood species herself.

Rounding out the winners was Grant Keeney, who took third place in the furniture category with his "1 Chair."

Whatever the inspiration is for making things, the

Rockler store assistant manager Rue Ann Flanders (left) and manager Paul Haag (right) organized the Adventures in Wood show. Adventures in Wood
Contest is a great
way to show off,
share camaraderie
as makers and compete for
some new tools and other
supplies from our local
Rockler woodworking store.

— Kimberly McNeelan



Mark Hensley's third place entry in the Turning category was a "Pastry Board and French Rolling Pin."





#### San Diego Show: 34th Year

The San Diego Fine Woodworkers Association last summer hosted the 34th annual Design in Wood show in conjunction with the San Diego County Fair.

Armed Virginia Sloop by Mike Lonnecker



### Shop Talk continued



From its origins in 1982 with 45 pieces, the show has grown to over 300 entries with awards given out in 24 classes — including, in 2015, an Excellence in Joinery award sponsored by Woodworker's Journal and given to Jeff Grossman for his "Table of Transformation."

Entries for the 2016 show will open around mid-February. Keep watch at www. sdfwa.org/design-in-woodexhibition or contact coordinator Ed Gladney by phone at 619-251-4410, for more information.





Scott Lienhard



Featuring Colored Curls by Tom Edwards



Serine Travels by Randy Stoner









#### **Tough Starts and Fine Finishes**

Equipped with a powerful 500W motor and all-metal gearing, the Triton Eccentric Orbital Sander tackles the most demanding sanding and polishing tasks with two sanding modes in one tool.

A forced orbit rotation mode is used for rapid material removal on the toughest surfaces, while free-run random orbit mode delivers fine, uniform sanding results for perfect finishing.

For every sanding task, the Triton **TGEOS** gets you through the tough starts to leave a fine finish.



### Woodturning

### **Turning Knobs, Handles and Wheels**

By Ernie Conover

Our woodturning columnist increases the handmade components in his furniture by custom-making his own hardware.

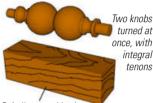


s a furniture maker, I expend a fair amount of effort to fabricate as much of my furniture as possible myself. While screws and nails are a given, I seldom buy hardware beyond hinges. The result is that hand-turned knobs, handles and wheels have become a signature of my casework. I would like to share with you my take on this process and hope it stimulates you to come up with designs of your own. I am sure others can take my ideas to interesting and beautiful new horizons.

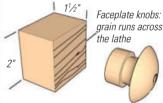
#### **Knobs**

Something that niggles me about almost all knobs is attachment. Most metal pulls are attached with machine screws, while faceplate knobs are traditionally attached with a wood screw. About the only time the screw is tight and the knob doesn't spin is on the day it is installed or when the humidity has been 90% for three weeks running. The rest of the time, which is most of the time, the knob whirls and wobbles every time you tug on it. My methodology ends this problem by attachment

with a dowel. In most casework, I find that either a 3/8" or a 1/2" dowel works handsomely. With spindle-turned pulls, the dowel can be turned as part of the piece, while



Spindle-turned knobs: grain runs between centers. the faceplate-turned variety requires the gluing of a dowel as a loose piece.



Three further benefits are derived from hand-turned knobs. The first comes for free and can't be storebought. By turning everything from one billet, you get a repeating grain pattern in all of the pulls. The second benefit is perspective. In very high-end 18th- and 19th-century chests of drawers, the knobs were graduated. Starting with the biggest knobs on the bottom drawer, the pull on each successive drawer upwards is between 1/16" and 1/32" smaller. This corrects for perspective when a standing viewer looks down at the



drawers, so that all the knobs look to be equal in diameter. It is a nice touch that few will directly perceive — but it's why certain works end up in museums and others don't.

The third benefit is that you can make your own latching mechanism to secure a door. By turning the dowel long enough to go through the door stile, you can attach it to a toggle that



The spindle-turned knob and shop-made latch on this plantation door have been resisting the weather since 2001.

slips behind the face frame stile when you turn the knob. This detail brings delight to all who open the door, once you warn them not to yank, but to gently turn the knob — today's public is accustomed to magnetic catches on cabinetry instead.

Spindle turning is by far the best grain orientation for pulls up to about 1½". That being said, I have successfully spindle-turned 3"-diameter entry door knobs. While theory says that, at some diameter, faceplate turning becomes the better grain orientation due to strength, I am not at all convinced that this is so. Rather, I think that the decision to faceplate turn is stylistic. You get a much different look by faceplate

turning. This highlights the fact that wood for a turned knob should always have good crossgrain strength.

Like the perfect grain and diameter match (see top photo at right), an inlaid contrasting dot is also part of my signature. I spindle-turn a contrasting wood to an appropriate diameter, then drill

on center with a twist drill that is about .005" smaller in diameter, apply a drop of super glue, and tap the spindle into the hole. After parting off the excess, I turn the remaining excess flush.

Chucking is somewhat problematic with face-



plate-turned knobs. One solution is to lay out with a compass, then band saw rounds. Now drill a blind hole in each blank on the center dimple left by the compass point. Glue in a dowel and grab this in a four-jaw chuck.

To install a shop-made knob, simply drill a hole of the appropriate diameter at the appropriate place, apply some glue, and push it home. Quickly align the grain to the desired orientation. I like to through-drill the holes and have the tenons come flush with the inside face. This allows easy removal if something catastrophic happens. For bombproof installation, split the tenon about twothirds of its length and drive a wedge from the inside.

I used this technique to attach pulls made from old-time barrel taps with working handles to a maple sugaring-themed cabinet I created for Geauga County [Ohio]'s 2006 Infinitree Project.

The author makes spindle-turned knobs as a Siamese pair, which ensures a perfect grain and diameter match. He starts by spindle-turning between centers. Then he saws the two knobs apart.



The author then grabs the tenon with a four-jaw chuck and finishes the face of the knob.



A dot, spindle-turned from a contrasting wood and inlaid in the center of a knob, is a signature of the author's style.



The author chose maple boards with tap holes in them for this cabinet with a maple sugaring theme. He used techniques described in the article to attach the pulls, which are barrel taps with working handles.

### Woodturning continued



Turned handles are eye-catching and constantly garner comment. What is

more, they are easy to make from scraps that would likely be thrown away. You can turn round tenons and drill the drawer or carcass for gluing into place, or you can make a square tenon and mortise the carcass. This is the stronger attachment when a lot of weight is involved, such as on a tool chest. My

illustration should give any woodworker/turner sufficient information to make your own version.



Although most turners only think of toys at the mention of turned wheels, it is possible to make neat turned wheels for a variety of furniture: tea caddies, rolling boxes and mobile stands, to name a few. This is pure faceplate turning. The concept is simple, but there are some tricks to getting nice concentric wheels of uniform diameter. Stock selection and layout is one of these tricks. Wood for wheels

needs good crossgrain strength and should be planed to uniform thickness. To create a wooden wheel,

The author uses a drill press to drill

to the axle diameter he has laid

out for wooden

just outside the

layout lines.

wheels. Band saw

To create a wooden wheel, lay it out with a compass or dividers, center-punch the center point, and drill in a drill press to the axle diameter. Band saw just outside the layout lines.

Chucking is quite easy: simply turn a very short tenon with a square shoulder that is tight with the center bore. Pin the piece against this improvised chuck. For small bore diameters, you can use a 60° live center directly, but for larger diameters

you will need to interpose a piece of wood. Once chucked, turn the piece round with a bowl gouge and/or a scraper. Turn just to the compass line and all the wheels will be the same diameter. You can scrape the face of the wheel to look like a wheel and tire. You can even wood-burn spokes.

On some wheels, the axle can be as simple as a nail. On functional wheels, the axle is a square of wood with each end turned round. Leave the center square for



When turning wheels, pin the blank on an improvised chuck: just a billet with a square-shouldered tenon that is a snug fit with the diameter of the bore.



Once your wheel is turned to the layout diameter, you can scrape the face so that it looks like a wheel and tire, or burn decorative wood spokes.

easy attachment to the box or frame you are adding the wheels to. Cross-drill the axle and tap a tapered pin through to secure the wheel.

I hope you find ways to weave these ideas into your work. Shop-made pulls, handles and wheels really add a unique dynamic to your woodworking projects.

Ernie Conover is the author of The Lathe Book, Turn a Bowl with Ernie Conover and The Frugal Woodturner.

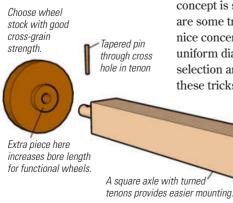


9/16"-dia. x 3/4"-long tenon

The author built this tool chest in 2004 for the retiring head of surgery at a hospital. It has both turned knobs and stout handles at each end.

MORE ON THE WEB

For a video of the author demonstrating his techniques for turning knobs, handles and wheels, please visit www.woodworkersjournal.com and click on "More on the Web" under the Magazine tab.











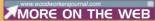
Curved elements give this Arts & Crafts standard a "lift," but a fumed finish keeps it true to its roots.

#### By Chris Marshall

he Stickleys strived for function over flair in their designs, but that early 20th century sensibility makes some of their furniture seem imposing and "heavy" by today's standards, particularly with a dark finish. So, we're giving the conventional Arts & Crafts plant stand a bit of a facelift here. Instead of straight, wide and thicker crosspieces, gentle curves and a taller stance make our updated version appear lighter on its feet. And to me, those delicate top rails look like velvet cordons showcasing a favorite plant.

While you can certainly stain this project any "Mission brown" color you like, its compact size makes this project a manageable candidate for traditional ammonia fuming. If you've never tried it, there's no better way to finally know what a fumed finish looks like than to give it a go and see for yourself.

So, now that I've planted that seed, let it germinate while I show you how to build this plant stand for your home.





For a video covering the process for ammonia fuming,

please visit woodworkersjournal.com and click on "More on the Web" under the Magazine tab.



Riftsawn laminations of white oak form legs with an even grain pattern all around. Only a keen eye will see the glue line. A brad nail driven into the waste ends of each leg can keep slippery glue joints aligned for clamping.

#### **Making the Legs**

If you have access to 8/4 quartersawn white oak, you could make these 1%"-square legs from solid blanks. But that will only provide quartersawn grain on two faces, with flatsawn grain on the other two. I think the difference in grain pattern is distracting. Here's an alternative: save that showy flaked quartersawn grain pattern for the aprons and rails, and downplay the grain on the legs. To do that, I glued my leg blanks up from two laminations of 13/16"-thick riftsawn stock (look for end grain that runs about 45° to the board faces). Riftsawn grain has a linear and similar pattern on both its faces and edges. If you make them carefully from the same board, only a woodworker will notice that these laminated legs aren't actually single pieces of wood. It's a really good compromise here.

Once you've ripped and surfaced the legs to final proportions, cut them an inch or so longer than necessary and all to the same length. The tops of the legs will receive pyramids next. In case the pyramid-cutting process produces any tearout, the extra leg length gives you the chance for a "do over" or two, if needed. To set up for cutting the four beveled faces of each pyramid, I screwed a 40"-long fence to my miter gauge and tilted my table saw blade to 19.5°. Draw base lines all around each leg for the pyramids, 5/16" from one end. Now, lightly score along these lines with a sharp utility or marking knife — it helps safeguard against splintering. Clamp a stop block to the miter gauge fence against the flat "foot" end of each leg so the blade lines up exactly with your score lines. Make four cuts to trim the pyramids to shape. If they're crisp and meet your approval, crosscut the legs to final length.

Each leg requires two pairs of 1½"-long mortises on its inside faces for the aprons and one pair of 1/2"-long mortises for the top rails. Choose the "show" faces of the legs first (arrange the laminated edges of the legs to the sides of the project), and mark the legs to keep their orientation clear. Then lay out these 1/4"-wide mortises, according to the *Drawings* on page 31. Chop all the mortises about 9/16" deep.

I like to chamfer the bottoms of legs like these. It's easy to do with a block plane or a chamfering bit in a trim router, and removing the edges and corners will ensure that the



A stop block and long fence register the legs precisely with the blade for making four beveled crosscuts that create the top pyramid detail.



While the author used a hollow-chisel mortiser to chop the rail and apron mortises in the legs, you could also use a Forstner bit in a drill press, a router and straight bit, or a chisel and mallet. Choose your favorite method.

legs won't chip if the plant stand gets dragged across a floor. Chamfering also adds a nice shadow line detail. About a 1/8" chamfer is all you need. Once the chamfers are cut, sand the legs smooth, then up to 180-grit, and set them aside.



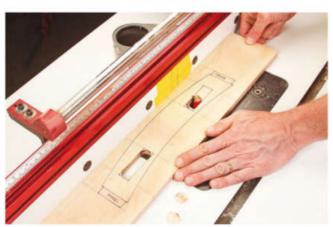
Cut the end shoulders of the rail and apron tenons first. That way, any splintering on the face grain will be removed when you cut the side shoulders next. Here, a top rail blank receives a deep shoulder cut.



Lower the blade to 1/8" for cutting the broad shoulders on the rails and aprons. These final two cuts bring the tenons to their 1/4" thickness. Make test cuts first, to ensure that the tenons will fit their mortises a bit snug.

#### **Machining the Apron and Rail Tenons**

Mill nine, 3"-wide blanks for the aprons from 1/2" stock, and prepare five, 1%"-wide blanks for the top rails (one of each size is a test piece). Crosscut them all to 13" long. While your first inclination might be to start cutting curves into these parts now, save that for last. The right place to begin is by raising tenons on their ends while you still have flat reference edges to bear against. Stack a wide dado blade in your table saw, and



Rout slotted openings in the apron template for guiding the actual mortise cuts, later. These are 3/4" wide and 2½" long. Mark the limits of your router bit's edges on the fence to start and stop these "drop" cuts accurately.

bury it in a sacrificial fence so only 1/2" of the blade projects out from the fence. Start by cutting the "end" shoulders of the tenons, using the test pieces to set up these cuts. Raise the blade to 1/8", install a scrap fence on your miter gauge to back up the cuts, and cut one shoulder on all the parts, with the workpieces standing on-edge. Next, crank up the blade to  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", flip the workpieces to their opposite long edges, and cut the other end shoulders into all of them. This should produce a  $1\frac{3}{8}$ "-long tenon on the aprons and 1/2" tenons on the top rails (see top photo, left).

Complete the tenons by lowering the dado blade to 1/8" again and cutting the final two broad shoulders of each one, starting with the test pieces (see center photo, this page). Aim for a good friction fit of the test tenons in their leg mortises. Slightly tight is always better than too loose: you can refine the fit of a snug tenon easily with a shoulder plane or a file.

#### **Shaping and Mortising with Templates**

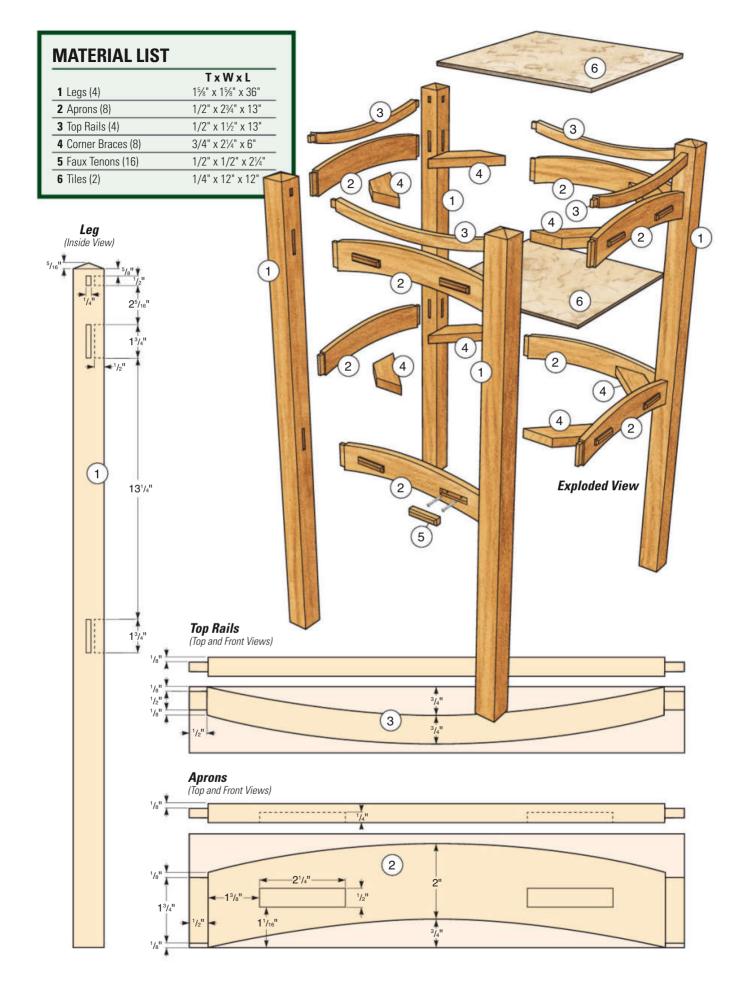
Our eyes can distinguish even subtle differences between two curves, especially when they're parallel and close together — as they will be on these aprons and rails. So, uniformity is reason enough to make templates for shaping both the aprons and rails. You'll also appreciate having stopped slots on the apron template for locating the mortises that house pairs of faux tenons. That way, you can rout these mortises to exact size easily and quickly with a guide collar and a straight bit.

I laid out my apron and rail templates on long strips of 1/2" plywood (see photos, below) so I could leave some extra material at the ends for use as handholds. Bend a flexible batten to draw all the curves, and mark the tenons on the ends of the templates, too. Next, lay out the positions of the mortises

on the apron template, then enlarge these two outlines to 3/4" wide and 2½" long. Rout slots through the template to hit your outlines with a 3/4"



Use the templates to draw curves on the aprons and rails. Rough-cut them about 1/16" outside the layout lines, then tape them beneath the templates. Trim the edges with a piloted flush-trim bit to match the template (inset).





While an apron is still taped under its template, the author mills two 1/4"-deep stopped mortises with a plunge router, 1/2" O.D. guide collar and 1/4" spiral bit. The offset between the collar and bit creates mortises that are 1/2" wide and 2½" long.

straight bit in your router table, starting and stopping these cuts carefully (see bottom left photo, page 30). Chisel the mortise cutouts square.

Now, grab your jigsaw or head to the band saw to cut the templates to rough shape, and smooth their curves with sanding drums or on a spindle sander. I tacked a pair of 1/2"-thick spacers underneath the handholds of each template to register the aprons and rails automatically, and to add some stability

One last detailing step for the rails and mortises: mill 1/16" chamfers along their long, curved edges to give these parts a softer, finished look.

during use. Once the templates are ready, use them to draw curves on all the apron and rail workpieces. Cut these parts just outside of those layout lines. Then stick an apron or rail to its template with carpet tape, and shave the curves to match the templates with a piloted flush-trim bit in your router table.

After forming the two curves on each apron, I routed its mortises before separating the apron from the template and moving onto the next one. Use a 1/2" O.D. guide collar and a 1/4" straight or spiral bit in a plunge router for this task. Your mortises will end up being 1/2" wide and 2½" long. Rout them 1/4" deep (see top photo at left). Chisel the mortise ends square.

Add some tiny chamfers to the long edges of the rails and aprons, then finish-sand them all to 180-grit.

#### **Assembling the Framework**

You're now ready to bring your big stack of parts together into a framework. First, test the fit of all the pieces, then glue and clamp up two side assemblies consisting of two legs, two aprons and a top rail. When those dry, erect the frame with the last four aprons and two rails. Clamp carefully during glue-up so that all four legs stand flat and the frame is square.

Mitered corner braces will support a pair of 12" x 12" floor tiles for the plant shelves. Make the braces by crosscutting eight blanks to 6" long, then miter-cutting their ends to  $45^{\circ}$ . Measure up from the leg bottoms to set the brace heights from the floor at 17" and 32" (measured to their top faces). Once I had these positions marked, I glued the braces to the aprons with cyanoacrylate for a quick bond. Then I drove pairs of #8 x 1" screws through countersunk holes inside the mortise areas to secure the corner braces permanently.

The last building step is to cover those "secret" screwheads with faux tenons. These tenons look best if you rout or plane



Glue up two side assemblies for the plant stand framework first. When their joints dry, join them to the remaining top rails and aprons to complete the frame. Remember that top rail and apron curves face one another.



A simple way to install these corner braces is with pairs of screws countersunk into the stopped mortises. The author held the braces in place with CA glue and a clamp before drilling and driving the screws home.

tiny chamfers around their ends. Just make up a long blank of 1/2"-thick,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ "-wide tenon stock. Chamfer both ends however you prefer (I used a chamfering bit in the router table), then chop the ends off in 1/2" lengths. Repeat this process seven more times. Glue the 16 tenons into their mortises.

#### **Fuming and Finishing**

My "More on the Web" video for this article (see page 28) will provide the details of ammonia fuming, but here's the short story: You'll need a plastic "tent" to cover the plant stand, for trapping the fumes that turn this project from a raw tan color to a grayish or greenish brown. And, it'll take potent, labgrade ammonia with a 28% concentration to do that job; household ammonia is only about 5% and too weak to fume oak adequately. You can buy a gallon jug of 28% aqueous ammonia from Hi-Valley Chemical (hvchemical.com) for about \$17.

Fuming is a simple process: ammonia reacts with the tannins in the oak to permanently darken it. The longer you

leave your project in the tent, the darker it becomes, up to a point. I learned, through a timed test on scraps from the project, that after about 24 hours, darkening slows to a barely noticeable degree. So, after building my tent from furring strips and 4mil sheet plastic, I filled a glass pie plate with 12 ounces of ammonia, dropped the tent in place, and let the fun begin. I changed it at eight-hour intervals and stopped the reaction 24 hours later.



Chamfered faux tenons hide the screw heads and lend a classic Arts & Crafts detail here. CA glue is more than strong enough to secure these parts in their mortises. A spritz of accelerator speeds the glue's cure time.

It is ABSOLUTELY essential to wear a respirator with cartridges approved for ammonia gas, goggles for your eyes, and long sleeves and chemical-safe gloves whenever you handle the liquid. Concentrated ammonia is extremely caustic. But, with proper precautions and good ventilation, I didn't find it problematic to work with.

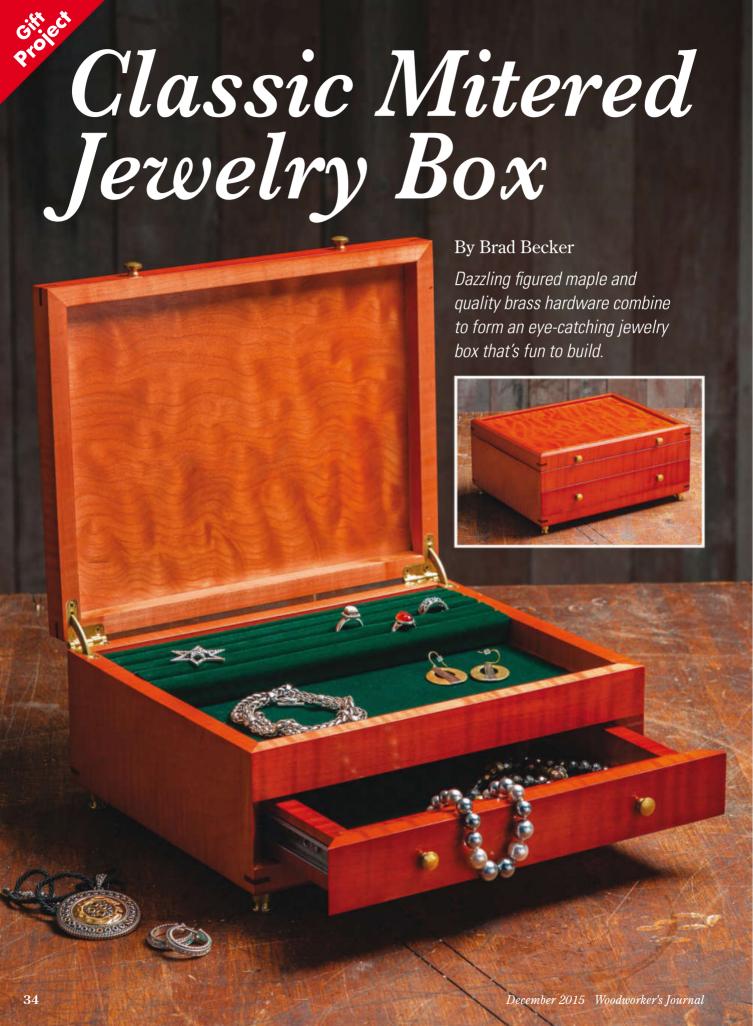
Once my plant stand came out of the tent, I let it off-gas for two days and then gave it a light final sanding. (Fuming actually penetrates the wood much more deeply than pigment or dye stains will, so touchup sanding won't remove the color.) I wiped the wood down with Watco® Danish Oil Natural, which turned it immediately to a deep chocolate brown. When that dried, several coats of satin lacquer added a pleasant sheen.

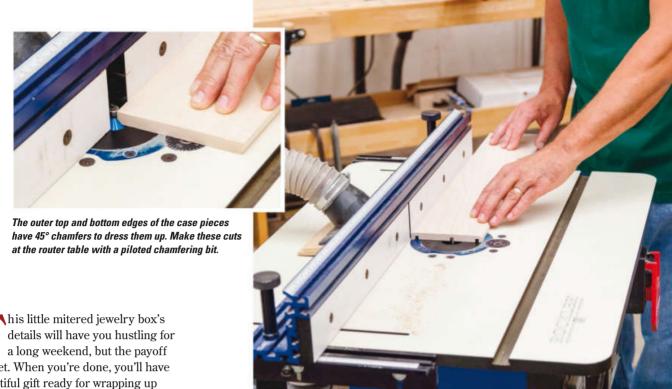
After the finish cured, a trip to the home center for some porcelain floor tiles brought this handsome project to a close.

Chris Marshall is senior editor of Woodworker's Journal.

Working with concentrated ammonia requires a cartridge respirator, swim goggles and, when handling the liquid, chemical gloves. Once fumed (right), an oil/varnish blend reveals the oak's new deep-brown color (below).







The jewelry box's lid, middle tray and bottom panels fit into three grooves in the case front, back and side workpieces. The author used a straight bit, made for routing undersized-thickness plywood, to rout all of these grooves.

details will have you hustling for a long weekend, but the payoff is sweet. When you're done, you'll have a beautiful gift ready for wrapping up this holiday season. I made mine from some nice figured maple, and its dyed finish really makes that grain shimmer! So grab a couple boards of special wood you've had set aside, plus a little 1/4" and 1/8" plywood, and let's get to work.

#### **Building the Case**

If you're starting with 3/4" solid stock, crosscut a 12"-long piece that's at least 5" wide and with particularly nice figure. Set it aside for a lid panel. Then, rip a 4-ft. length of your stock to 4%" wide, and plane that down to 1/2". Square up one end, and crosscut a piece for the front panel/drawer face to 11" long. Rip what's left of the long board to 41\(^{1}\)6" wide — it will become the case's two sides and back panel when we cut those parts to length, shortly.

Now why, you're probably asking yourself, is the front panel wider than the other three panels? Well, the drawer face should come from the same front panel so its grain will match the front of the case. And, it takes two 3/32"-wide cuts with a thin-kerf saw blade (3/16" of material loss) to cut that drawer face free. Once we make those cuts a little later, the widths of the remaining strips of the front panel, plus the drawer face, will add up to 411/16", to match the width of the sides and the back panel. (Note: If you use a 1/8"-kerf blade instead, make the front piece 415/16" wide to start with.)

The top and bottom of the box have some decorative built-in moldings, and we'll mill those next at the router table. With a 45° chamfer bit, first shape the long edges on the prettier "show" face of your front piece and the combined side/back piece (see top inset photo). I set the bit height to 3/16" for these cuts.

We'll build as much of this box as possible before slicing the lid free, so next come some grooves to house the plywood bottom panel and middle tray, and the top solid wood panel. Since even 1/4" plywood isn't a true 1/4", I used an "undersized" straight bit that cuts grooves to fit my plywood perfectly. Set



Miter-cut the case parts to 45° and to final length. Notice the stop block, clamped in place to the right of the saw, here. It ensures that you'll produce matching parts of exact length when needed.

Two rip cuts with a thin-kerf (3/32") blade turn the front piece into a bottom strip, the drawer face and a wider top strip. The top strip will eventually get ripped again for the lid front.



dry-fit of the case pieces before assembling them with glue and strap the solid wood top panel; it should float freely in its cross-grain wood movement.

#### MORE ON THE WEB



For a video about cutting and installing corner splines with

Rockler's Router Table Spline Jig, please visit

woodworkersjournal.com and click on

"More on the Web" under the Magazine tab.

the bit height to 1/4". Here's where to place those grooves on the inside faces of both your front and side/back pieces: mill a bottom-panel slot 1/4" from the bottom edge of your parts. Plow the second groove for the middle tray 1%" from the top edge. Then, reset your router table fence one more time to rout the lid panel groove 3/16" from the top edge. Sand the inside faces of the case parts now, up to 220-grit, to get that out of the way.

When the dust clears. head to the miter saw and swivel it to exactly 45° so you can take care of those corner miters. Angle-cut the ends of the front panel, then split the longer piece into

Position the mini drawer slides on the case sides, centered between the bottom panel and middle trav grooves. Mark their back ends (top). Then drill pilot holes in the side panels (left), and install the slides with 3/8"-long screws (right).



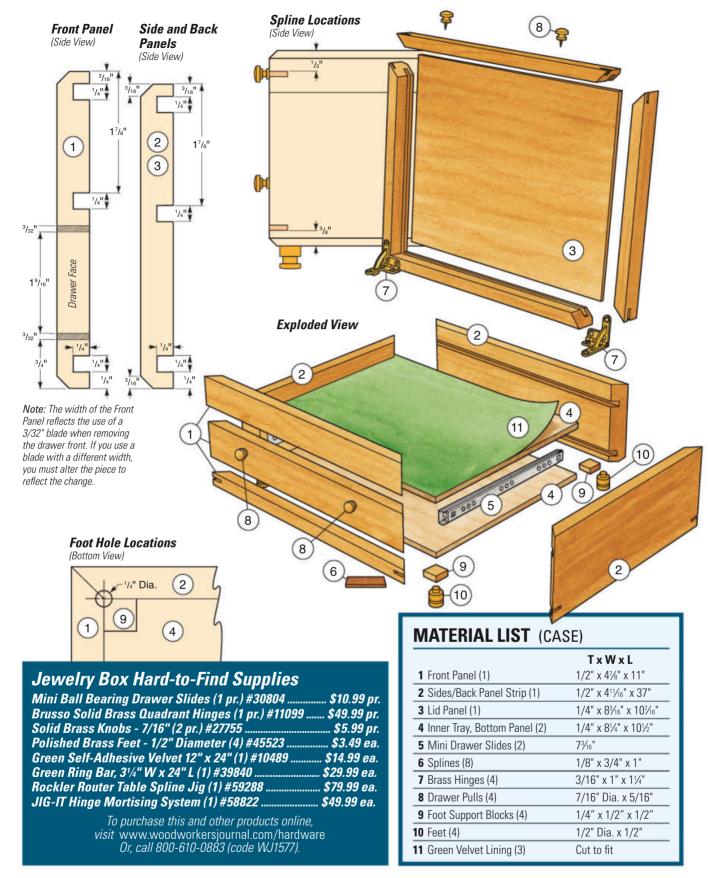
Carry out a full clamps. Do not glue grooves to allow for two mitered sides and a back panel: the sides are 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" long and the back panel is 11" long.

With that done, let's cut the drawer face out now. Set your rip fence 3/4" from the blade, and cut the bottom narrow piece of the front panel off. Then slide the fence 1%6" away from the blade, butt the cut edge of the rest of the panel against the fence, and make a second rip cut to separate the drawer face from the front panel's top section. Mark it and the other two loose pieces so you can keep their ordering straight, and set the drawer face aside for a bit.

The side panels, on the other hand, don't need any rip cuts yet, but we do need to mark and install the drawer slides on them while they can still lie flat. Center this hardware between the wider-spaced grooves on the sides (it's the drawer box area), and choose which ends of both side panels will face front on the case. Close the slides, making sure their front edges are flush with the inside corners of the case miters. Mark the backs of the slides and the hole positions for installing 3/8"-long screws. Drill shallow pilot holes for the screws, and fasten the slides to the side panels.

Remember that first piece of stock you set aside for the lid panel? Surface it flat and step over to your band saw to resaw it down the middle. Fold open the pieces, and you've got a beautiful book-matched panel in the making! Glue up this panel, then plane it down to a thickness that just fits into the lid grooves on the case pieces. Then rip and crosscut it, and the plywood bottom and tray panels, to final size, according to the *Material List* on the next page. Finish-sand these three panels.

Enough making parts ... let's put this box together! With the glue bottle still capped, assemble the case parts and panels dry to make sure all the miter joints close tightly. Now, spread a sparing amount of glue into the plywood grooves and over the ends of the miters



(you can't wipe off any wet squeeze-out that ends up inside the box, after all!). Pull the box together with two or three strap clamps, clean off any wet glue on the outside, and let the assembly dry.

#### Adding Splines, Subtracting a Lid

Once the strap clamps come off, you have a decision to make: Spline the corners or not? I think splines made from a contrasting wood like walnut really

dress up the mitered joints of this case, but honestly, they're more decorative than structural on a box this small. I used Rockler's new Router Table Spline Jig (item 59288) and a 1/8"-dia. straight







Rockler's new Router Table Spline Jig (left) and a 1/8"-dia. straight bit make it easy to cut spline slots across the corners of this case. The author glued walnut splines into the slots (middle) and trimmed them flush (right) when the glue dried.



Four rip cuts with the blade set just shy of 1/2" high cut the lid almost free. A sharp utility knife then finished the job. Doing it this way steadies the lid for better accuracy during sawing.

bit to cut 3/8"-deep spline slots across the corners of the case. I positioned the top splines 1/2" down from the top of the case and 3/8" up from the bottom. I made the splines by ripping a thin strip of walnut and crosscutting it into

1"-long pieces. Glue your splines in place, and trim them flush when the glue dries. Finish-sand the box.

Ready to cut the lid free? It's finally time. Set your table saw's rip fence so the lid will be 1" wide, and raise the blade to just a hint under 1/2". Stand the box against the fence and make four very careful cuts around its perimeter to score the lid almost free. Once the last cut is done, use a utility knife to gently slit through the kerfs and release the lid. Sand the cut edges smooth, and scrape off any dried glue inside that needs to go.

#### **Making the Drawer**

At this point, we can take this project almost all the way to the finish line by building the drawer. Here's the good news: the construction is simple. Rip and crosscut the drawer box's front, back and sides to size from 1/2" stock. If you look carefully at the Drawing on the next page, the corner joints are just 1/4" x 1/4" rabbets on the ends of the front and back pieces that you can make at your table saw with a dado blade or at the router table with a rabbeting or straight bit. The

tongues of these rabbets fit into dadoes cut across the ends of the drawer sides, 1/4" back from the part ends. Those are easy to cut, too. Once these joints slip together it's almost like they don't

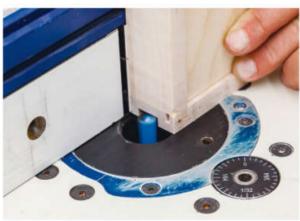
need glue. Chuck a 1/8"-dia. straight bit in your router table (or a 1/8"-kerf saw blade in your table saw), because this drawer still needs bottom-panel grooves. For one this tiny, 1/8"-thick plywood will do nicely. You can find it at craft stores.

I placed the grooves 1/8" up from the bottom edges of the drawer parts, and I cut them 1/4" deep. Cut your bottom panel to fit the drawer box, and make sure all five parts go together nicely. Then give them a thorough sanding, and glue the drawer box and bottom panel together.

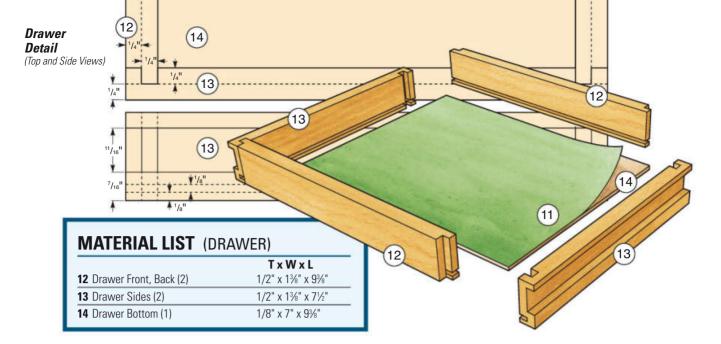
There are still two more big grooves to cut into the outside faces of the drawer box, and those will wrap around the drawer slide hardware, positioning the drawer box in the case. For my project, I was able to cut these grooves 1/4" deep and 11/16" wide (see bottom photo, this page). You could use a dado blade in the table saw, but I chose the router table and a 1/2" straight bit. Two pass-

es, shifting the fence back a nudge after the first, widened my grooves as needed. I also positioned these slots about 1/16" closer to the top of the drawer box than the bottom, rather than centering them perfectly. It left a little more wood near the drawer bottom grooves this way, for added strength.

Now fasten the drawer box to the slides, making sure the front face of the box is flush with the bottom corners of the front miter joints when it's closed. That way,



A wide groove cut into the outside face of each drawer box side hangs the drawer on the slide hardware. Mill these cuts with a straight bit in the router table or at the table saw with a dado blade.





The author pin-nailed the drawer face to the drawer box front. He positioned these nails right beside the knob locations to hide the pin holes.

the drawer face's miters will fit nicely against the miters on the case.

I sanded the edges and ends of the drawer face lightly so that it fit into its opening with a bit of space on top and bottom. Then I positioned it with the drawer box closed inside the case, and pinned the face and box together with 3/4"-long, 23-gauge pin nails.

#### **Mounting the Lid**

With the drawer done, I dyed the lid, box and drawer, then turned my attention to mounting the lid. I went for the "brass ring" of hinges here: Brusso's solid brass quadrant hinges. That's

The mortises for this project's brass lid hinges are much easier to cut with Rockler's new JIG IT Hinge Mortising System. It has a respositionable center plate that indexes all the necessary router cuts. because Rocker offers a new JIG IT® Hinge Mortising System (item 58822) that makes cutting these complex hinge and lid support mortises much easier. A removeable plastic center plate with several cutouts fits into a base plate and positions the various mortising cuts for a guide collar and straight bit in a plunge router (see below). I routed the mortises and installed the hinges and lid on the case with a few screws to check the action. Then, off came the hinges for final top coating to seal in the dye.

#### **Some Finishing Finery**

Clear shellac really pops the figure of this maple! But applying it can be

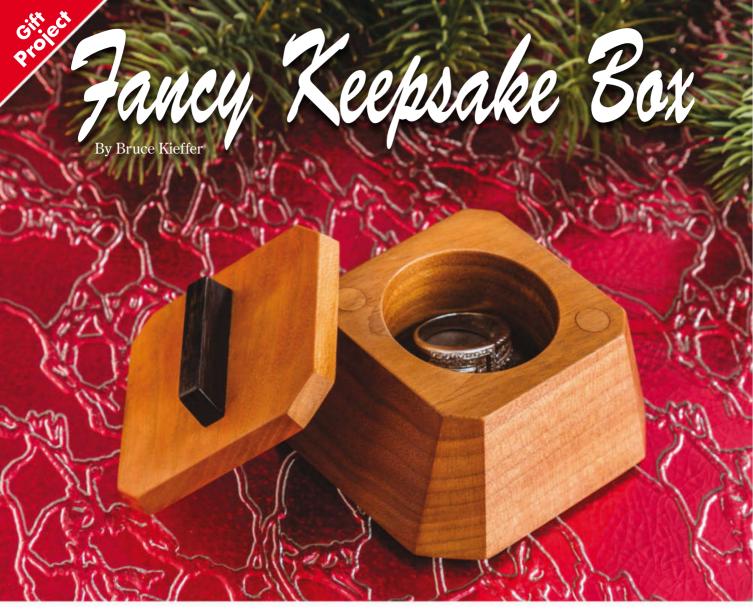
tricky. If you're a novice, try a rattle can of semi-gloss lacquer instead: it's just about foolproof. Then reattach the lid.

From here, I cut 1/4" x 1/2" x 1/2" wood spacers and glued them to the box bottom corners to serve as mounts for four brass feet. I screwed the lid and drawer knobs in place and lined the drawer bottom and top tray with self-adhesive green velvet. A matching green ring bar came last.

My jewelry box is now ready to wrap up as a special gift. I hope yours will meet your holiday deadline, too!

Brad Becker is a professional woodworker and a regular contributor to Woodworker's Journal.





"Good things come in small packages," the saying goes. In this case, the small box itself is a good thing (and a great gift).

ew gifts are as well-received as those that are handmade. Here's a handsome and clever keepsake box with a walnut base, a cherry lid and an ebony handle. There's no latch, hinge or closure holding the lid. Instead, there are hidden magnets embedded in the lid and base and, like magic, the lid "snaps" in place due to magnetic attraction. The design, the varied woods and the leather-covered bottom insert all combine together to create a rich and dramatic piece that's sure to please.

The construction is simple, but making this box requires a high level of precision. I'm amazed by how as projects get smaller, the required attention to detail seems to go up exponentially! It's probably because a small goof stands out like a sore thumb on a small project. You can reduce this effect by making sure your machines are well-tuned, and by taking extra time to finely craft the box or boxes you make.

Making three of these boxes at once is nearly as efficient as making one. And since machining the stock and drilling the large holes must be done on pieces at least 12" long or longer (for safety reasons), I suggest you make at least three boxes. You can figure it like this: making one box may take three hours, and making three boxes may take four hours. As the quantity goes up, the time per box goes down. This is because so much of your time is spent on machine setups, not the machining itself. If you make more than one box at a time, be sure to label all the parts as you work so bases, lids and handles don't get mixed up.

#### **Magnetic Attraction!**

Rare-earth magnets are used to hold the lid to the base. These are small but powerful magnets. I balanced the attraction force by using different thickness magnets set at a certain depth. It took a bit of trial and error, but the setup described and shown here works well.

I oriented the embedded magnets so the lid sits on the base only one way. Doing this eliminates the need to be absolutely Drill the 1%"-diameter x 1\","-deep center holes in the base stock. Clamp the workpiece tightly to the drill press table; otherwise, the bit may wander off center.

dead-on perfect in positioning the magnet holes. Here's how it works: Every permanent magnet has both a north and a south pole. Opposite poles attract; like poles repel. For this project, you don't need to know which sides of the magnets are north or south, you just need to know the magnets are oriented one pole

up in the left magnet holes, and the same pole oriented down in the right magnet holes. I'll tell you how to set them up in the section on making the lid.

#### **Construction Notes**

You'll need the following tools to make the box: table saw, drill press, band saw, and a stationary belt or a disc sander. You'll also need three Forstner bits (a 1%", a 5/16", and a 1/4") and a 5/16" plug cutter, a 1/8" brad point drill bit, and a pair of dowel centers. The diameter of the dowel centers needed depends on the type of dowel centers you use. If your dowel centers are the short type, then you'll use 5/16"-diameter centers inserted in the base's plug holes. If your dowel centers are the long type, then you'll use 1/4"-diameter centers inserted into the base's magnet holes.

Do not use an orbital sander for finish sanding. The parts are too small for that, and doing so will "crown" the flat surfaces, and destroy the crisp edges. Instead, finish-sand the parts using your stationary belt or disc sander with 120-grit sandpaper, then 180-grit, and then 220-grit. Complete the finish sanding using hard and flat sanding blocks with 240-grit sandpaper, and then 320-grit.



Rough-cut the 14° beveled edges of the base sides. Do the sides first, and then the corners. Be careful: drive the base past the band saw blade with a push stick.



Test your machine setups on scrap wood prior to committing the operations to your workpieces. Also, use extra caution: machining small parts means your hands need to get closer to the cutting tools than when you machine larger pieces.

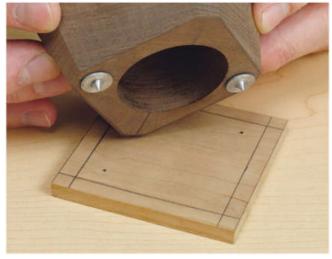
#### **Making the Base**

Cut a piece of walnut to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick x 3" wide x at least 12" long. The base (piece 1), or bases, will be cut from this stock. Draw the base layout (see *Drawing*) on the top of the base piece blank. Using a drill press, drill the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "-diameter x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "-deep center hole, or holes if you are making more than one box (see photo, above). Then drill the 5/16"-diameter x 3/32"-deep plug holes, the 1/4"-diameter x 1/8"-deep magnet holes and the 1/8"-diameter bottom hole. That last hole is there so that you can reach in from underneath, using a small diameter tool, and push the bottom insert out, should it ever need to be removed.

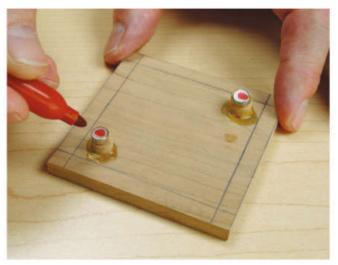
Use a band saw to rough-cut the base shape (left photo, below), and then sand the sides and corners of the base (right photo, below). Sanding with fine grits on a stationary sander will get you extremely close to done, leaving just a bit of hand sanding for later.



Use a stationary belt or disc sander to define and finish-sand the edges of the base. Start with 120-grit sandpaper, then use 180-grit, and finish with 240-grit on a flat sanding block.



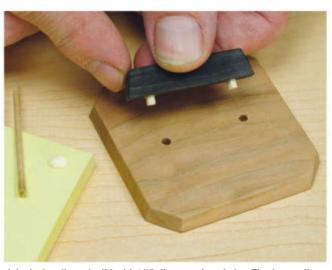
Use dowel centers to mark magnet holes on the underside of the lid. Align the base to the lines drawn on the lid, and press down to make the marks.



Determine the base magnets' orientation. Set them on top of the lid plugs, mark the tops, then insert the magnets in the base with the marks down.



Enlarge and trace the shape of the base to the lid. Use a 1/8"-thick spacer to define the desired overhang and shape of the lid.



Join the handle to the lid with 1/8"-diameter dowel pins. They're small, but they do the job. Use the blunted end of a round toothpick to apply glue.

#### Making the Lid

Cut the lid blank (piece 4) to size. It's initially made oversized so its shape can be traced from the top of the base. Draw a 2½" centered square on the underside of the lid. Insert dowel centers into the plug or magnet holes in the base, and mark the magnet hole locations on the underside of the lid

blank (top left photo, above). Drill the 5/16"-diameter x 3/32"-deep plug holes in the lid blank, and then the 1/4"-diameter x 1/16"-deep magnet holes.

Now to determine the lid magnet orientations: Stack the two 1/16"-thick magnets (pieces 5) together; they will grab and join together due to their magnetic attraction. Now you know that the same pole, whether that is north or south, is up. Use a marker to label the "up" side of both magnets. Insert the magnets into their holes in the lid with one mark up, and the other with its mark down and hidden.



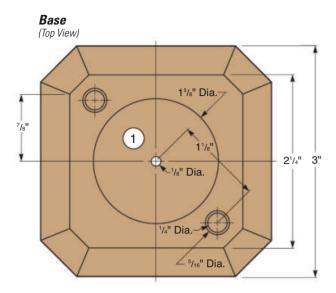
Cover the bottom insert with leather. The leather is adhered to the insert with spray adhesive. Use a utility knife to trim away the excess leather.

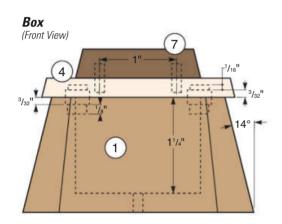
Make the lid plugs (pieces 6) using a 5/16"-diameter plug cutter. Glue and gently hammer the plugs in place, covering the lid magnets. Orient and then insert the base magnets (pieces 2) into the base (top right photo, above). With all the magnets oriented correctly, the lid will be attracted to the base one way, and repelled from the base if flipped 180°.

#### **Complete the Base and Lid**

Make and insert the base plugs (pieces 3). Flush-trim the lid and base plugs. Finish-sand the base using hard sanding blocks. Set the base on the lid so the magnets hold the parts together, then lay out the lid shape (bottom left photo, above). Cut and finish-sand the 14° beveled edges of the lid.

Make the handle and dowels (pieces 7 and 8). Drill the handle dowel holes in the handle and lid. Sand the handle and lid, and then glue the handle to the lid (bottom right photo, above).

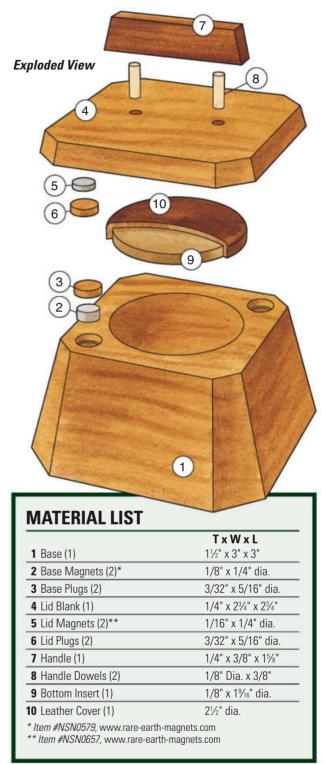




#### Finishing Up

Use hardboard to make the bottom insert (piece 9), and then cover it with leather (piece 10). The diameter of the bottom insert depends on the thickness of the leather used. Test the fit prior to adhering the leather. The bottom insert with the leather attached should fit slightly snug in the hole.

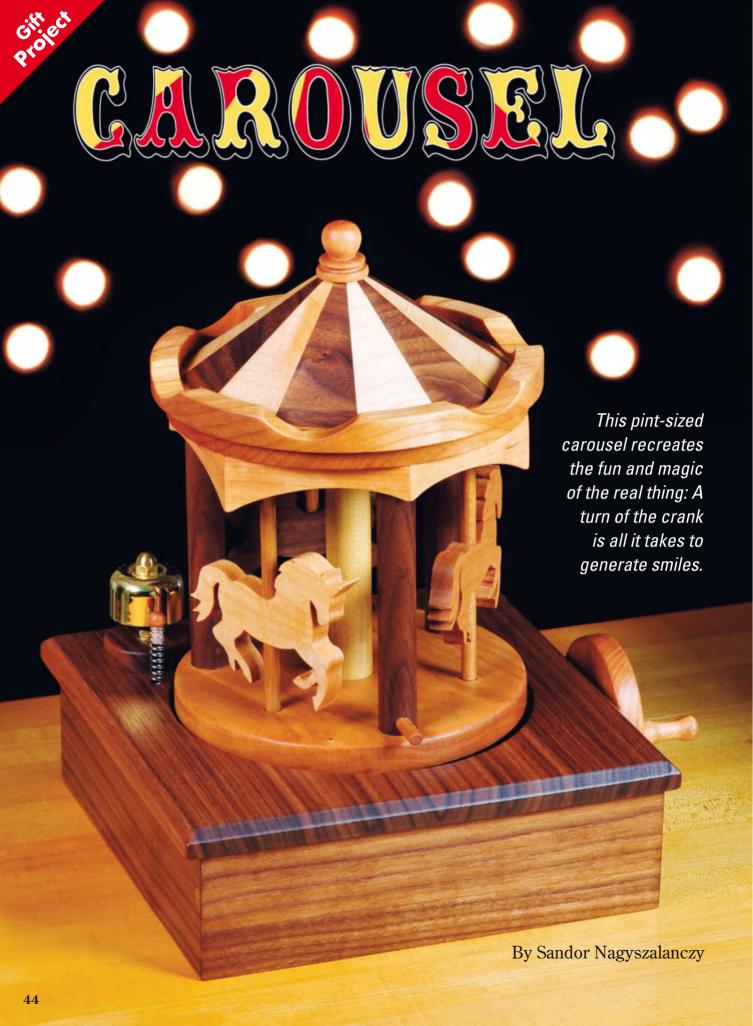




Apply your favorite finish. The author prefers wax for this project: It's super fast, and it looks great. He uses Scotch-Brite™ pads to buff the dried wax so it's smooth and even.

Apply finish to the wood (left photo), and then insert the leather bottom. Now you're ready to wrap the box, give the gift, see the smiles, and listen to the accolades!

Bruce Kieffer is a woodworking author and technical illustrator. His website is kcfi.biz.



y favorite ride at an old-fashioned amusement park or carnival midway is the carousel. Riding a rollicking steed as it goes up, down and around is sure to get your blood pumping. So I decided to create a miniature wood carousel that captures some of the colorful fun of the real thing. The finished product features a segmented conical tent top, decorative crown ring, festooned columns and three horses which go up and down as the carousel rotates via a simple hand-cranked friction drive mechanism hidden inside a box-like base. There's even a bell that dings at each rotation! The finished carousel is guaranteed to bring smiles and delight to all who see it. With that said, this presentation piece is not intended to be used by children, both due to the small parts involved and because, as you'll discover, this is a build that requires a lot of patience and precision on your part!

#### **Making the Discs and Turned Parts**

A good place to start this project is to make the seven discs/rings and three turned parts needed for the carousel (see the *Material Lists*, pages 46 and 48). To make the larger diameter discs, my favorite method is to cut the discs



To create the larger discs needed to build the carousel, the author rough cuts circular blanks slightly oversized, then uses a shop-made circle jig and a benchtop disc sander to sand them perfectly round and to final size.

to rough size on the band saw, then sand them to their final diameter using a sliding-stop circle jig fitted to the disc sander, as shown above. Smaller discs are more easily turned on the lathe. Once turned to size, the drive wheel gets two 1/16"-deep V grooves formed on its edge (see photo at left, below). These hold a pair of 13/4" outer diameter/1½" inner diameter rubber O-rings that provide grip for rotating the carousel. Still on the lathe, turn the tent-topping finial, crank handle and bell dinger from scraps of dowel left over after cutting the carousel's columns and main shaft to length.

Using a ruler and protractor, mark out the location of all holes atop the top

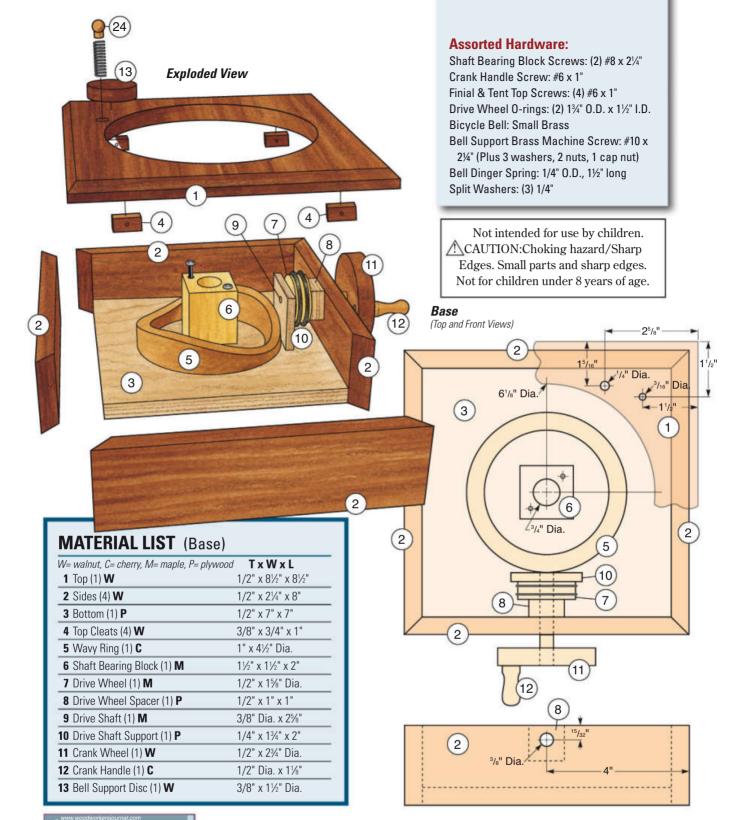
disc as per the *Drawing* on page 48. To assure that the holes in both top and bottom discs are exactly aligned, first bore a 3/4" center hole in both on the drill press, for the carousel's main shaft. Then, stack the two discs and lock them together with a short length of 3/4" dowel. Now bore one of the 1/4" horse rod holes through the discs and press a short length of dowel into this hole. Finish drilling all the 1/4" holes, then switch to a 5/8" Forstner bit and bore the three column holes. After separating the discs, ream out the 1/4" holes with a 9/32" bit. Round over the upper edge of the bottom disc with a 1/8"-radius roundover bit, as well as both edges of the crank wheel.



After turning the carousel's drive wheel to final diameter on the lathe, use a skew or parting tool to cut two shallow channels for a pair of rubber O-rings. These help give the drive wheel enough traction to rotate the carousel.



Holes for the main shaft and three outer columns, as well as for three rods that the horses are mounted to, are drilled in both upper and lower carousel discs at the same time. Clamps and scrap dowels keep the discs in position.

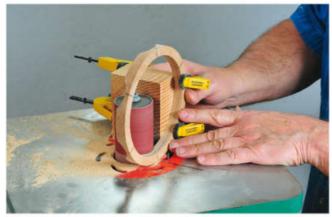


#### MORE ON THE WEB

For a video showing the video carousel in operation and the process for cutting and assembling the tent top wedges, please visit woodworkersjournal.com and click on "More on the Web" under the Magazine tab.

Note: This pattern measures
1" high by 11" long

Wavy Ring Full-size Pattern



To create the six semicircular divots, which adorn the top edge of the crown ring, the narrow ring is clamped to a square block, positioned via markings 60° apart, then sanded using an oscillating spindle sander.



The undulating edge of the wavy ring, which raises and lowers the horse rods as the carousel rotates, is trimmed with an inverted jigsaw following the paper pattern (below) glued around its inside edge, then it's sanded smooth.

#### **Crown Ring and Wavy Ring**

To add a bit more circus flair to the carousel, the outer edge of the top disc receives a crown ring that has decorative cutouts around its top edge. The ring seats into a 1/8"-deep, 1/4"-wide rabbet routed into the upper edge of the top disc with a piloted rabbet bit. To make the ring, take the 6½" disc made earlier and mark one side into six equal segments, then remove a 5½"-diameter disc from its center, either using a jigsaw and drum/spindle sander, or a lathe and a parting tool. The goal is to achieve a snug fit between the inside of the ring and the rabbet in the top disc.

The semicircular decorations around the crown ring's top edge are created using an oscillating spindle sander (or drum sander) fitted with a 2"-diameter drum. First, press the ring (bottom side down) into the top disc and scribe a pencil line around the inside of the ring flush with the disc. Remove the ring and use a square to align one of the segment divisions marked earlier perpendicular to the sander's table. Clamp the ring's non-marked side to a large square scrap block. Keeping the block in firm contact with the table, align the perpendicular mark with the spindle/drum and sand away a semicircular hollow as deep as the pencil line (see left photo, above). Repeat this process to create all six semicircles.

To raise and lower the horses as the carousel rotates, the lower end of the horse rods ride atop the undulating edge of a wavy ring. Make this ring by cutting out the center of the 4½"-diameter x 1" thick disc with a jigsaw, thus creating a 1/2"-wide ring. Print out a full-size paper template of the wavy ring from the *Drawing* below, and use spray glue to stick it to the inside of the ring. Using a jigsaw inverted and clamped to a workbench,

carefully cut the waste away with a finetooth blade. Refine the wavy edge with a sanding drum or oscillating spindle sander, then hand-sand the edge until it's smooth and fluid.

#### **Making the Tent Top**

The carousel's cone-shaped tent top is made up of a dozen pie wedge-shaped pieces. (The entire process is shown in the *More on the Web* video.) Start by creating two 16 x 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 3/8" blank strips from light and dark color woods (I used walnut and maple). On the table saw, tilt the blade to a 37° angle and bevel one long edge of each strip, running the strip vertically past the blade. Cutting the pie wedges is easiest done using two miter gauges, running in the slots on either side of the blade. Screw to

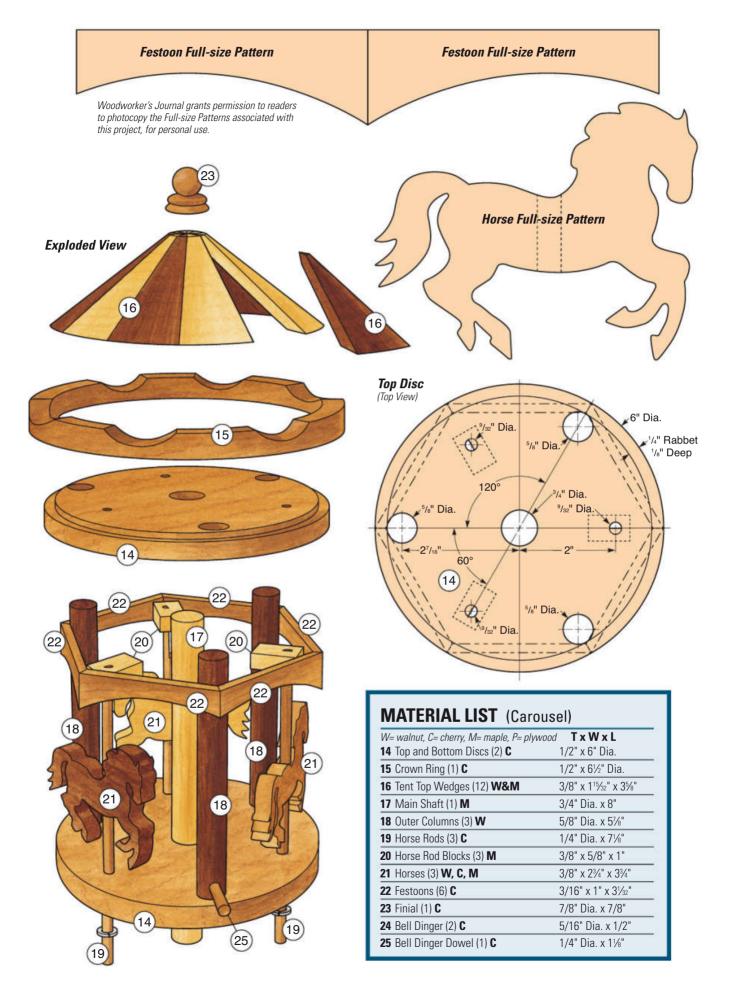


The author used the table saw and a pair of miter gauges fitted with wood fence faces to cut the 12 wedge-shaped pieces needed to make the carousel's tent-like top.

each gauge a temporary wood fence face that extends at least a few inches past the saw's line of cut. Now, using an accurate bevel gauge, set each miter gauge to 77.9° relative to the saw blade. Set the blade's tilt to 9° and its height to 1/2". If your table saw's blade tilts to the left, start by mitering the end of each blank (with its beveled edge against the fence) using the right-hand gauge. Now with the left-hand gauge, set the blank's square face against the fence and cut off a triangular wedge with a base (short side) that's 115/2" long. Once you've cut one wedge from each blank strip, repeat the process five more times. (If your table saw's blade tilts right, first trim blanks with the left-hand gauge, then cut the wedges with the right.)

To assemble the wedges into a conical top, set alternating-color wedges face-

down atop strips of masking tape, making sure their bottom corners are flush and edges are butted together tightly. Use a brush to apply glue into each joint, then pull the ends of the assembly





The tent top wedges are taped together, alternating light and dark woods, in preparation for assembly. After brushing glue onto all facing edges, vou'll roll up the taped wedges to form the cone-shaped top.



Cut the carousel's three prancing horses from hardwood blanks using a small band saw, following the outline of the pattern shown on page 48. Copies of the pattern are glued atop each blank with spray adhesive.

together and tape the final joint tight, keeping the base of the assembly flat on the workbench. Carefully check the alignment of the wedges and tweak as necessary. After the glue dries, sand the top smooth. With a small plane or sanding block, flatten the top of the cone to create a circular area 3/4" in diameter. Glue on the turned finial and, after the glue sets, secure it from underneath with a #6 x 1" screw.

#### **Fun with Festoons**

To make the festoon strips that adorn the underside of the carousel's top, cut out six  $3\frac{1}{32}$ " x 1" x 3/16" strips and miter the ends, thickness wise, at  $60^\circ$ . Using the template on page 48, cut out and sand smooth the festoon profile on each strip. Lay the strips face-down, tightly end-to-end atop a length of masking tape. Brush glue into each open miter joint, then roll the strips up into a tight hexagon. After sanding off any dried glue, apply glue to the straight edges and clamp the festoons to the underside of the top with the smaller "peaks" around the columns.

#### **Creating the Horses**

Each of the carousel's three horses is cut from a 3¾" x 2¾" x 3/8" blank, each from a different color wood. After printing out three full-sized versions of the horse outline shown in the *Drawing* on page 48, use spray adhesive to mount them atop the blanks (you may choose to create other animals: cows, elephants, etc.; I made one of mine a unicorn). On the drill press, bore a 1/4" hole through each blank, centered on the width of the

stock. Carefully cut out each figure with a scroll saw or small band saw fitted with a narrow (1/8"- or 1/16"-wide) saw blade. Sand all sawn edges smooth using jewelers' files and short strips of sandpaper.

To keep the horses from rotating as the carousel spins, the ends of the three 1/4" horse rods must be cut into half dowels that will slide in blocks with half-round holes. To keep the rods from turning as they're cut, tape each tightly to the edge of a square piece of 1/4" scrap stock. Set your table saw's rip fence to cut exactly half the dowel away. Stop the cut so that only 1" at the end of each rod is trimmed. Round over the untrimmed ends of the rods until they're smooth and blunt. Slide a 1/4" split washer onto each dowel and glue it 3/4" up from the blunt end and secure with a drop of cyanoacrylate (CA) glue; it serves as a weight to keep the

rod in contact with the wavy ring. Now make the three 1" x 5/8" x 3/8" maple horse rod blocks, first boring a 9/32" hole through the center of each. Cut the blocks in half (leaving a half hole) and glue a 1" x 5/16" x 3/8" maple strip to each cut edge. Glue the blocks onto the underside of the carousel's top disc, carefully centering them on the 9/32" horse rod holes.



A short length of half-round dowel helps center the half-round hole blocks (that prevent the horses' rods from turning) as they're glued to the underside of the top disc.



The author uses a set of picture frame clamps to secure the mitered sides of the carousel base to its plywood bottom. A hole in one side is for the crank mechanism's drive shaft.

#### **Base and Drive Mechanism**

The base consists of a mitered frame around a 1/2" plywood bottom capped with an overhanging top. Start by marking the exact center of the top-facing side of the bottom. Cut 45° miters on the ends of the four side strips. After drilling the 3/8" drive crank hole through one side, glue the sides around the bottom.

After cutting the top to final size, rout out a 61/8"-diameter centered hole using



To cut out the hole in the top of the base for the carousel itself, the author uses a small plunge router and a sub-base jig fitted with a pivot pin. The walnut top is temporarily clamped and nailed atop a scrap during routing.



To create a "ding" each time the carousel goes around, a spring with a turned ball on the end is deflected by a short dowel set in the carousel's outer column. When the spring rebounds, it strikes a small bike bell mounted next to it.

a plunge router and 1/4" spiral-fluted straight bit. Since the hole is too small to rout with a standard circle jig, make a sub-base jig for your router from a piece of 1/4" hardboard. Drill a 1/16" pivot hole (for a small nail) through the sub-base exactly 3½s" from the outer edge of the bit, as well as one through the exact center of the top. Set the router's plunge stop so the bit cuts just a hair over 1/2" deep. Place the top on a scrap piece of stock and drive a couple of nails near the pivot hole. Press the pivot pin into the jig and center hole and carefully make the plunge cut a little at

a time (top photo at left). When the bit starts cutting into the scrap, rout only halfway around the circle, then clamp that side to the scrap and complete the rout. To provide clearance for the drive wheel and spacer, rout a 7/16"-deep recess on the under-

side of the top as shown in the photo below, using a 1/2"-diameter cove bit. Finish the top by putting a decorative bevel all the way around its outer edge.

#### **Bell Mechanism**

The bell mechanism consists of a small-diameter bicycle bell (removed from its handlebar bell mechanism), a medium-strong 1/4" x 1½" compression

spring with the turned dinger epoxied into one end and a short dowel projecting from the edge of the carousel. When the dowel rotates past the bell (clockwise), it deflects the spring, which then bounces back to strike the bell. First, bore a 1/4" hole for the spring and a 3/16" hole for the screw that secures the bell and support disc to the top of the base, locating both as shown in the *Drawing* on page 46. Attach the bell and disc with a #10 x 2½" machine screw, using nuts and washers to secure them, as shown in the middle photo on this page. Thread the spring

into its hole, positioning the dinger ball 1" high (secure it with a drop of cyanoacrylate). Now drill a 1/4" hole for the dinger dowel into

A small screw secures the drive wheel and spacer to the shaft that holds the crank wheel. A little wax rubbed on the end of the main shaft and the edge of the wavy ring keeps things rotating smoothly.

one of the carousel's columns so it'll end up flush with the bottom disc, and glue in the dowel.

#### **Final Assembly**

After sanding all parts smooth and applying a nontoxic finish (see *Finishing Thoughts*, page 86), glue the crown ring into the top disc, then glue on the tent top, centering it in the crown ring and securing it with three #6 x 1" screws driven from underneath. Now glue the carousel's columns and main shaft into the top and bottom discs, making sure the main shaft is flush with the top disc and the columns' ends are flush with both discs. Set the horse rods through their holes in the bottom disc, slide on the horses, then position and secure with a few drops of CA glue.

Inside the base, center the wavy ring and glue it in place. Also glue in the drive shaft support, taking care to align its hole square to the shaft hole in the side. After boring a 3/4" hole lengthwise through the center of the main shaft bearing block, carefully center it and screw it to the base with a pair of #8 screws. Sand the end of the shaft until it rotates easily in the block.

To assemble the drive mechanism, first loosely attach the crank handle to the crank wheel with a #6 x 1" screw, then glue the wheel to the 3/8" dowel drive shaft. Glue the wheel spacer to one side of the drive wheel, centering it on the hole. Press the drive shaft through the hole in the base, then through the drive wheel with the spacer facing out, then all the way into the support block. Drill a pilot hole through the spacer and use a #4 x 3/4" screw to secure it to the shaft.

Finally, attach the top to the base using four small cleats glued to the underside of the top on the short-grain sides, then screwed into the sides through oversize holes. For lubrication, rub a little wax on the main shaft and wavy ring, then set the shaft into the bearing block. All that's left is to turn the crank wheel clockwise, and start generating smiles.

Sandor Nagyszalanczy is a contributing editor to Woodworker's Journal.









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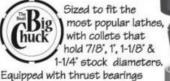


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## **Tool Preview**

# What Can a Laser Do For Me? Full Spectrum H-Series 5th Gen Desktop Laser

by Anatole Burkin

Now accessible to small shops, a laser can etch or cut logos, lettering and patterns, from simple to complex — on wood, acrylic and some metals.



photos by Robin Burkin

ack when I first started woodworking, the big splurge for a small hobby shop (in terms of tools) was a 10" 3hp cabinet saw. Next on my bucket list was a combination jointer/planer, 12" please. Oh, and don't forget a good-sized cyclonic dust collector with a pleated filter.

After a few decades of building furniture and fine-tuning my tool collection, what next? Well, maybe a laser. For the cost of a premium cabinet saw, one can now own a laser engraver/cutter that's suitable for wood and a host of other materials, including acrylics and some metals.

When Woodworker's Journal asked me to look at the latest offering from Full Spectrum Laser, the H-Series 5th Gen C02 Desktop Laser (with removable floor), I confessed that I had no experience with computer-operated woodworking tools. Perfect, they said, we want you to capture the experience of an



The basic kit for the H-Series CO2 Laser Engraver/Cutter comes with the laser machine, water pump, hoses and USB and Ethernet cables.

analog woodworker making his maiden run through the maws of digital crafting.

#### **Setup of the Machine**

In general terms, the setup of a laser etcher is similar to that of any complex machine: One must check that key components are still in alignment after shipping, then hook up a few accessories.

The machine comes well-packed, just like a new computer printer, with lots of protective foam. Surprisingly, given the cost, there was no paper manual included. But I had already downloaded it from Full Spectrum's website in anticipation. Plus, the company has a YouTube channel with setup instructions.

The machine is about 20" deep by 30" long by 9" tall. My mobile router table turned out to be an ideal platform.

First order of business requires the attachment of an exhaust blower (an accessory) and hose to vent the fumes. I already had a clothes dryer vent in my garage shop; a simpler solution is to just hang the hose (clothes dryer ducting) out a window.

The continuous beam C02

laser generates heat, and its resonance chamber must be kept cool, which is accomplished by a small water pump (included) and distilled water. A five-gallon bucket serves as the reservoir. Hookup is simple: a supply line and a return line.

Last, a small air compressor needs to be attached. Although it's listed as an accessory, air is required for working with wood in order to keep flames from erupting, and it's recommended for other materials as well because it helps the laser cut more quickly. I used

Full Spectrum's small air compressor accessory.

One good suggestion provided by the manual was



Additional accessories required include a fan and air compressor.



Magazine tab.

For a video showing the author putting the Full Spectrum H-Series 5th Gen CO2 Desktop Laser to use, please visit woodworkersjournal.com and click on "More on the Web" under the

The user has to supply a water bucket, distilled water and hose for venting.



Attach the ventilation hoses and fan to remove smoke and fumes from the workshop.

### Tool Preview continued



The laser tube must be kept cool by running distilled water via the submersible pump; a five-gallon bucket makes a handy reservoir.



Attaching the small air compressor improves the cutting action and prevents flare-ups.



To keep the air compressor from rattling around, it's a good idea to screw it to a work surface.

to use a power strip with an On/Off switch for all the electrical components, including the laser. That way, everything starts up at once when powering up, especially the all-important water pump to keep the laser tube from burning up.

All in all, unpacking and hookup of these components took about an hour.

#### **Computer and Software**

The next steps are more like getting a new computer printer up and running. The instructions provide a link, user name and password for downloading the RetinaEngrave 3D software. That went just fine.

The first hiccup occurred when I tried to get the computer and laser machine to talk to one another. It took me a while to figure out how to make that happen. Turns out I had to type the IP address showing on the laser display into a form within the RetinaEngrave program.

Just when I thought I was ready to test fire, I hit another snag: a message saving that the laser wasn't "homed." I read and reread the Quick Start instructions, to no avail. and finally went online to chat with tech support at Laser Engineering. The person said to just press the "house" icon within the program interface. Duh! To my partial defense, this little bit of info was missing from the Quick Start instructions (although mentioned quickly in the video and deep down in the software manual). But support was immediately available and right on the money.

#### **Checking Alignment**

Although I was itching to burn something, the instructions called for more inspections: The laser tube must be test fired, then three mirror alignments must be checked.

Here's where the instructions are a step behind the packaging. To cut to the chase, go online and look at the company's YouTube channel (www.youtube.com/ user/FullSpectrumLasers), which helps make sense of the written instructions. The first check is to place one of the self-stick labels (they look like small shipping labels) that came with the machine over Mirror No. 1, then test fire. Lucky me: The laser tube was A-OK.

Next, one is instructed to continue the mirror alignment checks using the same label paper. Again, everything checked out.

Should mirror alignment be required, the manual covers it, and the job could be time-consuming as it involves a bit of trial-and-error.

Last, the laser focus lens must be adjusted to the cutting surface. That takes only seconds: A spacer block is placed between the material to be etched (which rests on a honeycomb plate) and the laser focus lens. A thumbscrew allows movement of the lens, so that it comes to rest on top



of the spacer block. This operation needs to be repeated whenever there's a change in material thickness.

#### **Create or Import Files**

I'm not a graphic artist and didn't own any drawing software, so I downloaded Inkscape, a free graphics program, and spent a few hours learning the basics. It seems to be a pretty powerful program and allows one to draw, use text and import ready-made images for processing. The laser is also compatible with Microsoft® Word, MS Paint,

Run the water pump and look for bubbles in the laser tube; tip the machine to disperse the bubbles.

CorelDRAW<sup>®</sup>, Adobe Illustrator and other programs.

#### **Etch and Cut Wood**

Making an engraving or cut, once everything is set up, is as simple as clicking the "Print" prompt in the software being used and choosing the laser from the menu. Doing so automatically opens

the current project in the RetinaEngrave software, where additional adjustments can be made. The machine has both a Raster mode, used for engraving, and a Vector mode, used for cutting. There's also a design tab, but I preferred using Inkscape.

Continues on page 56 ...



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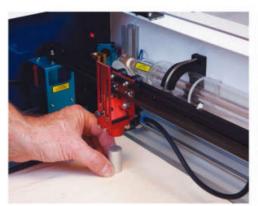
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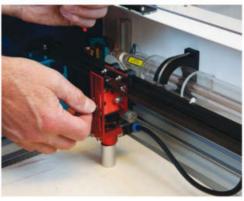
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## Tool Preview continued



To focus the laser, place the spacer between the patent-pending focus head and the workpiece.



Loosen the thumbscrew and set the focus head atop the spacer, then remove the spacer.

My first burn was a simple monogram I created with the calligraphy pen in Inkscape, and to my surprise, it came out pretty good.

The etching process for a small job, say an inch or two in diameter, takes only a few minutes. But upsize that graphic to say, something

like 12" by 12", and the job might take about an hour, depending on the complexity. An important safety note: Don't leave the laser running unattended. Although none of my projects went up in flames, there is a steady stream of smoke, and one of the duct-taped vent hoses did get loose, filling my shop up with smoke.

Better to use

hose clamps.

Next, I experimented with graphics acquired online. I saved them as SVG formats and resized them using Inkscape. I found printing from Inkscape (which transfers the work to RetinaEngrave) worked better than dragging and dropping a file directly into RetinaEngrave, which would sometimes cause the program to freeze up.

While etching takes a moderate amount of time, cutting wood requires more time. Full Spectrum offers two more powerful laser tubes as options that would speed up the process considerably and allow for cutting up to 1/2"-thick material. With the supplied 40-watt laser, it took half a dozen or more passes to cut 1/4"-thick plywood.

Cutting produces even more smoke than etching, but the supplied blower was up to the task. That said, the smell of smoke around the perimeter of my home was pretty obvious. Placing the hose vent higher, such as an eave or rooftop location, would help dissipate the fumes better.

#### **Working from Photos**

I didn't have a lot of time with this machine, but I was determined to create something original. I thought a panel (such as for a box top or door panel) engraved with an original photo would be an example of how the tool could be used best. So I clipped a leaf off a healthy fern and photographed it as best I could. In short, make sure the image is in sharp focus, with a white background and well lit. I would also add, for starters: keep the image simple.

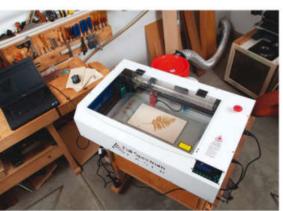
Next, process the image in a photo processing program and convert it to a black-and-white or grayscale image, and crank up the contrast. Once I imported the image into RetinaEngrave, I chose the halftone function, set the laser for lower power and slower speed (better for detail) and let it rip. Twenty minutes later, my first photo effort was done.

There's a lot of information provided by the company and its users on the Laser Spectrum forum that explains how to get the best results for etching or cutting using different materials. I'm still a total rookie at this, but I was able to get good results on my first try.

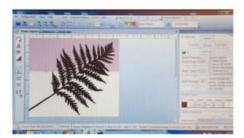
The H-series 5th Gen C02 Desktop Laser (with removable floor), plus fan and compressor accessories valued at \$350, is available in a bundle package for \$3,849.99 at Rockler (*rockler.com*, item 55598), the first retailer to offer this consumer-priced laser. The laser will handle 12" by 20" materials inside



Test the laser beam on a piece of paper, then repeat to check the alignment of the three mirrors.



Once you've loaded a project, the laser goes to work. Be sure not to bump the machine during the burn as the workpiece is not clamped in place.



The RetinaEngrave software shows the progress of the job.

the unit, but the removable bottom (about 16 screws) allows the machine to be placed on any large, flat surface, which really opens up creative possibilities for components like tabletops, case sides and doors. A rotary accessory is available for working on cylinders, like pens or bottles. The computer requirements are an Intel<sup>®</sup> Core<sup>™</sup> or AMD Athlon<sup>™</sup> II processor with Microsoft Windows® 7 64-bit with Service Pack 1 and 6GB of RAM. An Ethernet connection is best, but a USB cable will also work.

Make no mistake about it: This is one complex tool. Over time, parts may need adjustment and laser tubes (\$300 for the 40 watt model) will have to be replaced. Fortunately, the troubleshooting section of the manual is quite in depth. Because there's both hardware and software to deal with, the tool is more like a CNC machine than an old-fashioned



To create original etchings from photos, shoot your photo prop against a white background.

analog woodworking tool. A comfort level with learning new software is a plus. But it didn't take me a whole lot of time to get satisfying results, and I had a lot of fun stretching my horizons.

Anatole Burkin, former editor and publisher of Fine Woodworking, is a freelance journalist and woodworker in northern California.



The laser engraver/cutter allows you to add a variety of designs to vour work.

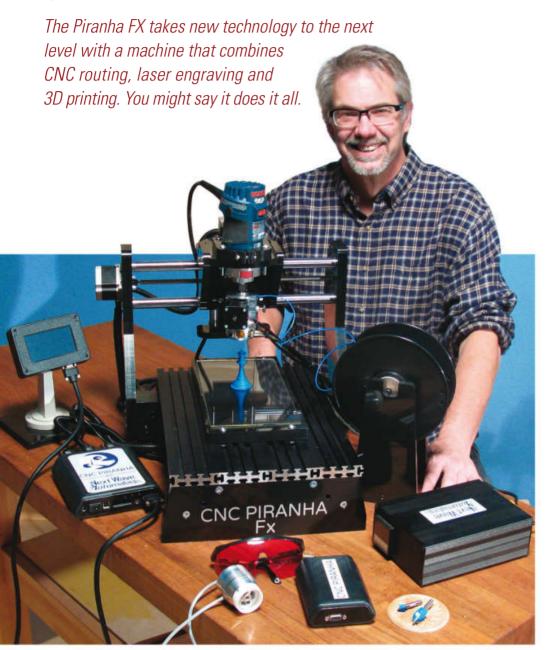




## **Tool Preview**

### A Three-in-one Machine: the Piranha FX

by Rob Johnstone



ew technology has been entering the woodshop since the first chisel was put into a chunk of wood to form a hand plane. In fact, it's pretty great to live in the 21st century: The high-speed steel table saw blades of my youth can't

hold a candle to the amazing carbide-tipped wonders I use today. Flesh-detecting technology is making woodshops safer using electrons as our friends. And I have used the CNC Shark from Next Wave Automation a good bit in my own shop.

Of course, you can still make the finest furniture, from rough stock to final finish, using classic hand tools — and many folks love doing just that. But most of us use some combination of modern power tools and old-school standbys.

#### **CNC Routers: Old-school?**

CNC (computer numerically controlled) routing has been around a while now, and it has even been in home woodworking shops for nearly a decade. There is no doubt in my mind that it is here to stay.

If an old dog like me can learn a couple of new CNC tricks, imagine what the next generation of shop rats will do with it. My 3½-year-old granddaughter is already learning programming (before she can read). High school woodshops that still exist all have CNC technology of one sort or another. The CNC ship has sailed into the future, taking us woodworkers with it.

#### **CNC: Not Just for Routers**

Some time ago, Steve Krohmer, vice president of merchandising and product development at Rockler Woodworking and Hardware, told me that the first company to take a CNC router and join it together with a laser

Continues on page 60 ...





## Tool Preview continued



The CNC Piranha FX, winner of the 2015 AWFS Visionary New Product Award, is a high-tech multi-machine for small shops.

engraver and a 3D printer would have a world-beating product. I agreed but thought that it would be a long time coming. Once again, my predictive powers have proved to be puny — because that is just what Next Wave Automation has done with its Piranha FX. Tim Owens, the owner of Next Wave, unveiled the Piranha FX at last summer's AWFS® Fair, where it won a Visionary New Product Award.

As a classic CNC router, the Piranha FX is able to machine complex patterns and shapes easily and repeat them exactly.

#### Piranha FX: CNC Plus

The FX takes the basic Piranha and adds a laser engraver module and 3D printer module. You can purchase the whole setup together, or just one component at a time. The basic Piranha machine has been on the market for a while now. The FX is built on that frame, but it has some upgraded firmware, which is the software that provides control, monitoring and data manipulation. (If you already own a Piranha, the upgrade is available.)

Since it is a CNC router, the Piranha can rout, cut and engrave just like any quality CNC machine will do. It can work in wood, aluminum, other "soft" metals and plastics — it is a full-fledged CNC machine in a small package. The table of the machine is 12" by 18". It comes with all the software you need, including VCarve 8.0, which runs on the PC platform. (It is not yet compatible with Mac operating systems.) The Piranha works with a

palm-sized router that you purchase separately. The Bosch Colt or the DeWALT DWP611 are two models that work well with the machine and have the power to do the cutting expected of them.

My experience with the CNC Shark, which uses the same operating system as the Piranha, is that it is easy to use. Some things like making signs or engraving images are as simple as using a printer with your computer — something most of us do every day without a second thought. You can put your routing job on a thumb drive,



In its CNC router configuration, the FX can make use of one of several late-model palm routers.

take it into your shop and then load it onto the Piranha machine. That keeps your computer out of the sawdust in your shop. (And believe me, you can make a lot of sawdust with a CNC router!)

Continues on page 62 ...





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## Tool Preview continued

Laser engravers can etch logos, words, pictures, patterns and even super-exact mark-out lines for machining later.

#### **Laser Engraving**

Lasers are nothing new in the workshop. Lasers to locate a cut on your chop saw or the drilling point on your drill press are common and handy. On jobsites, laser levels are speeding up work all over the country, and there are even consumer models. like those from RYOBI, you can buy for under 20 bucks.

But when it comes to laser engraving, actually etching a picture or design onto a surface, that is a completely different can of worms. Until now, a machine that would do that sort of laser engraving would cost several thousand dollars at least, but the laser module for the Piranha FX is selling for only about \$900! That is not chump change, but it is far less than the nearest option on the market. (Rockler is now selling the Full Spectrum H-Series CO2 Laser, the most cost-effective dedicated laser machine, priced at \$3,849.99.)

The Piranha FX laser module's power rating is just under three watts. (For comparison, the Full Spectrum Laser is more than 10 times stronger.) For that reason, it is most effective in an engraving role rather than in a cutting operation. With that said, the FX can be used to cut through paper and cardboard and even thin veneer. Personally, I am quite interested in using it for making veneer inlay pieces for the electric guitar kits I put together. It will make customizing them just that much easier.

The FX can take an image file and "print" the picture into wood, leather or other surfaces by firing the laser at different intensities to create the etched image. As with anything you do, it may take a few attempts to get exactly the look you want, but it is not a difficult process to master.

For example, if you take the same piece of birch plywood and etch the surface without a finish, and then do it with, say, a coat of shellac or lacquer, you will get two different results. You decide which you prefer or works best for the job you are doing. By the same token, applying a finish after you have etched an unfinished piece of wood will give you yet another variation.

When you use the Piranha FX as a standard CNC router, you need a palm-sized router. When you're using the FX as a laser, that same router acts as a convenient way to accurately mount the laser module, which fits into the router's chuck. (The router is not powered up when you're using the laser.)





Next Wave's economic approach to laser engraving, putting it within reach of us average Joes and Josephines, provides a wonderful opportunity to move into this highly creative means of enhancing our woodworking.

#### **3D Printing**

On *Star Trek*'s starship Enterprise, a machine could make, on voice command, just about anything from a cup of coffee to a complicated tool or a very groovy weapon. While our 3D printers today haven't yet moved to the level of sophistication seen by Captain Jean-Luc Picard, they are still pretty amazing.

3D printers work by extruding molten (melted) plastic from a small nozzle. It lays down layer upon layer of the plastic, which hardens in place. The form is created by precise movements of the nozzle that are controlled by the computer program. It is almost an exact opposite exercise to CNC carving. There, the CNC router is removing material; here, it is building it up. Plastic is the most common material used in 3D printing, and that is also the case with the Piranha FX. (Other options used in some 3D printers have included ceramics, metal, wood and even chocolate!)

Like the laser module, the FX's 3D module mounts into the router's chuck. There is a spool of plastic that feeds the printer. It can make something three inches tall while

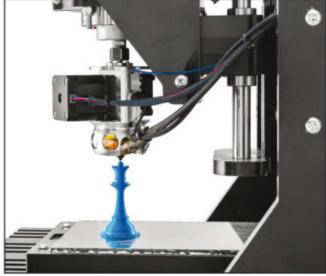


printing on a special plate that you put on top of the standard Piranha aluminum deck. Software is provided to power the 3D printing process. It nicely provides everything you need to get started in 3D printing.

#### **Conclusion**

The CNC Piranha FX is a very nice system. It delivers on its promise to bring CNC routing, laser engraving and 3D printing into the small shop at an accessible price, all with one machine which is a huge innovation. With that said, the Piranha FX has its limits. It is not a large machine, so it is limited by dimension. The laser is not extremely powerful, so it cannot cut through heavy material. And the printer is not going to produce products that you could get from a \$20,000 3D printer.

But, at a price around \$3,500 (on *rockler.com*), I double-dog dare you to get anything that comes close to its capabilities.



And, within its constraints, it is a groundbreaking system that is highly functional. Next Wave has really done a great job with the Piranha FX, and I can hardly wait to make one part of my shop and see what an oldster like me can make it do. And when I think of the next generation of makers putting it to use, I'm sure we

Rob Johnstone is the publisher of Woodworker's Journal.

can expect some great stuff.

The 3D printing nozzle can create intricate individual objects like this chess queen from layers of molten plastic.





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## Small Shop Journal

### **Hexagonal Table Lamp**

By Larry Okrend



This casual contemporary lamp can be used as a table lamp or as a desk lamp. The tapered hexagonal shape requires several steps to make but is relatively easy to accomplish with a band saw.

amp making may be one of the most addictive of all woodworking projects, but it's unquestionably one of the most useful. There are endless design variations to explore, and making a lamp is an ideal small-shop project.

Although lamp making is often associated with woodturning, you don't need a lathe to make a great-looking lamp, but you do need a band saw for this one.

Making this lamp's tapered hexagonal body is straightforward using a band saw with the aid of a tapering jig (see *Drawing*, page 70). The lamp can be made using almost any wood or combination of woods. (I used hard maple to make the body and mahogany for the top cap and base.) The thick stock gives the lamp some heft so it's stable and difficult to topple. You'll also need a lamp wiring kit and a lampshade, which are readily available

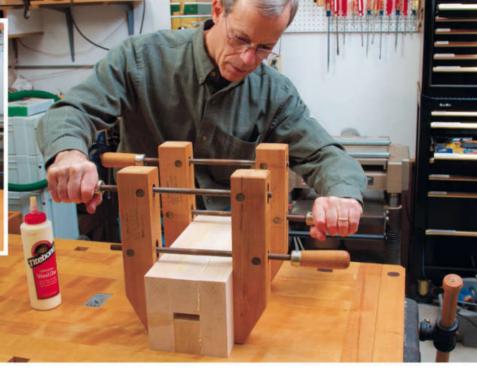
at hardware stores, home centers and from online retailers.

#### **Prepare the Stock**

The lamp body is made from four pieces of 8/4 maple, but you could glue together thinner stock to achieve the required thickness. The glued blank has a hollow center channel that provides wiring access (see *Drawing*, page 72). Gluing the stock also makes it more stable and allows you to orient the wood for a pleasing grain pattern.

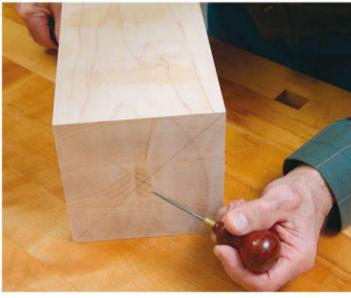


Glue together the four lamp body parts. Use a spreader to evenly distribute glue on all the mating surfaces and align the edges as precisely as possible. Adjust the handscrews to provide even clamping force and prevent the pieces from slipping out of position. If necessary, you can trim the ends square with a miter saw after the glue has cured.





Cut end plugs to fit the center channel and glue them in place. The plugs allow you to center the lamp body on the band saw tapering jig.



You'll bore holes in the stock pieces later, but first mark the center point with an awl.

Starting with square pieces helps ensure that the finished lamp is plumb, so jointing and planing the stock is highly recommended. Make your workpieces a little oversize so you can square the glued lamp body blank if needed. (The blank dimension for this project is sized to work with a band saw with a resaw capacity of 6" or greater.) It's also important that the center channel actually remains in the center of the stock as you work so the electrical parts wind up in the right place.

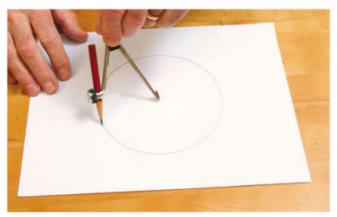
When gluing and clamping the stock, try to keep the pieces from slipping so the edges remain flush. I use wood handscrews to clamp because they provide pressure over a large area and can be adjusted to apply more or less pressure in specific areas.

Once you remove the clamps, check that the ends are perpendicular with the sides of the blank. Square the ends if necessary with a band saw or miter saw. Don't worry if the dimensions aren't exactly the same as those in the *Drawing* 

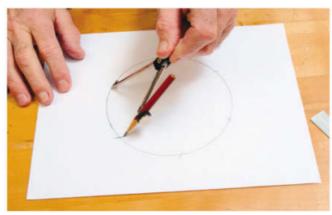
— it's unnecessary for a project like this to be that precise.

The rectangular end plugs allow the blank to be mounted in the band saw tapering jig, but more on that later. Cut the plugs so they fit snugly in the center channel, then glue them in place and tap them flush with the stock. Now draw diagonal lines on the ends of the stock from corner to corner to locate the center point, which should fall in the middle of the end plugs. Punch a small hole in the centers with an awl.

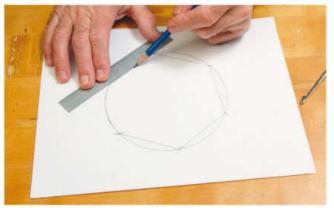
## Small Shop Journal continued



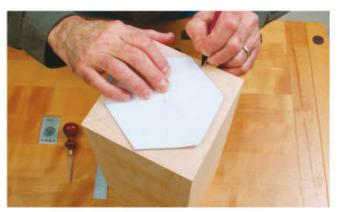
To lay out a hexagon, first use a compass to draw a circle roughly the same diameter as the width of the lamp body blank.



Next, without changing the radius setting of the compass, walk it around the circle's circumference, marking at each interval. This produces exactly six divisions of the circle.



Finally, draw lines between the marks and then cut out the resulting hexagon with a utility knife to make a pattern.



Use the paper pattern to transfer the hexagon to the end of the lamp body, then draw a smaller inside hexagon by measuring in 3/4" from the outside lines. (This will be the top of the lamp.)

#### Lay Out the Hexagon

Creating a hexagonal pattern is amazingly simple — check out the photos. Use a wing compass to determine the maximum size of a circle that will fit on the end of your stock. Using the radius measurement, draw a circle on paper or cardboard (or on the stock). Without changing the compass setting, strike off consecutive points around the circle's circumference - you should get exactly six points. Then draw lines between the points to outline the hexagon, and finally cut out the hexagon pattern. Although you can draw directly on the stock, a pattern provides consistent, repeatable results if you plan to make more than one lamp.

Center the pattern on the stock using the awl mark you made earlier and

Continues on page 70 ...



Cutting the hexagon is a two-step process. First, use the band saw to cut the straight sides of the hexagon with the table tilted to about 30°. You can use the saw's fence to guide the workpiece, but you may need to adjust the table and fence before each cut. (Be sure to save one of the waste pieces; you'll see how you use it in the top right photo on page 74.)



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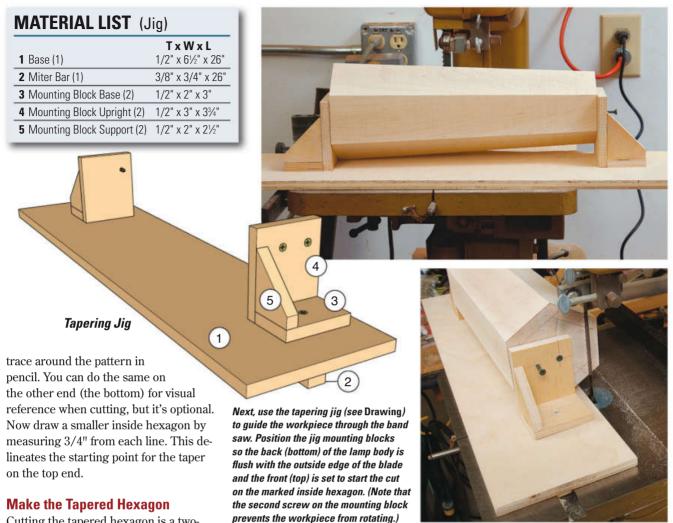






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## Small Shop Journal continued



Cutting the tapered hexagon is a twostep process that requires a band saw jig (see *Drawing*, above) for the second step. (If your band saw has a resaw capacity greater than 6", it may be possible to do this in one step with the jig.) Understanding the jig's operation is more important than duplicating its dimensions because band saw table sizes differ. The jig's purpose is to guide the stock through the blade at an angle.

The jig's base is 1/2" plywood with a runner on the bottom that fits into the band saw's miter gauge slot. The workpiece is held by adjustable mounting blocks on each end that are sized to allow the stock to rotate and just touch the base. It's important to use only one screw to attach each mounting block to the base because they need to pivot to remain parallel with workpiece ends.

The first set of cuts you'll make on the band saw produces a straight hexagonal column. Use a 1/2" or wider blade to

minimize blade deflection. Position the saw's fence to the outside of the blade and tilt the table toward you about 30°. (You may want to adjust the fence to accommodate blade drift; check your saw's instruction manual.) Then adjust the fence and blade to align with one edge of the hexagon drawn on the top of the workpiece. Make the first cut; then rotate the workpiece and adjust the fence and table to align the blade for the next cut. Repeat this operation until you've cut all six sides. Save at least one of the cutoffs; you'll need this later for routing the relief cuts in the lamp body.

Now you'll need to mount the workpiece in the tapering jig. Here's the sequence that worked best for me: First, screw the bottom mounting block to the center of the bottom of the workpiece, but don't attach the mounting block to the jig's base yet. Roughly center the

workpiece on the jig. Position the jig with its track in the saw's miter gauge slot and align one of the bottom edges of the hexagon against the blade. Now screw the bottom mounting block to the jig's base. Next, attach the top mounting block to the top of the workpiece and slide the jig back so the blade just touches the top of the workpiece. Rotate the workpiece from the bottom mounting block so the blade aligns with one of the lines of the smaller inside hexagon drawn on the top. Screw the top mounting block to the base and recheck the blade alignment with the small hexagon. Finally, screw one or both of the mounting block lock screws slightly into the stock to prevent the workpiece from rotating. Now you can cut the tapers by rotating and cutting.

Continues on page 72 ...











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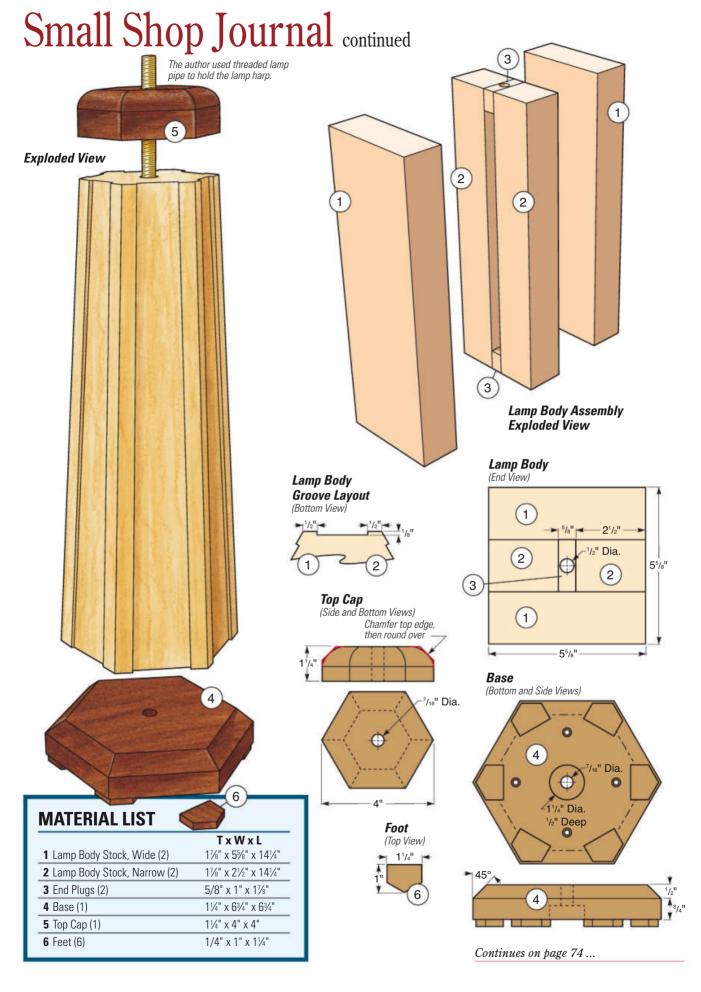
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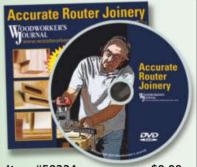


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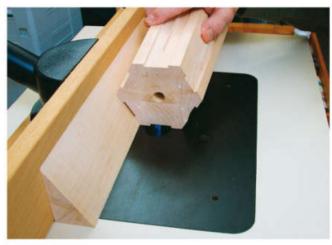
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## Small Shop Journal continued



Remove the saw marks from the lamp body with a hand plane or use a jointer. Securely brace the workpiece to prevent damage. Then bore the center holes on the top and bottom with a 1/2"-diameter bit.



Use a router table and a 3/8" straight bit to rout the decorative relief cuts in the lamp body. Attach one of the waste pieces from sawing the hexagon to the router table fence. This provides the needed clearance for routing and provides support.

Once you've completed the cuts, you'll need to remove the saw marks from the workpiece. I used a hand plane because it provides a clean, crisp, controlled cut. You could also use a jointer or a sander, but be careful not to remove too much stock. Now's a good time to bore a 1/2" hole in each end to open the center channel for wiring.

#### **Rout the Relief Cuts**

The decorative relief cuts add dimension and visual interest to the lamp body by emphasizing its hexagonal shape. For safety's sake, it's best to use a router table for this step because it provides excellent support and control for the workpiece.

Use a 3/8" or 1/2" flat-bottom straight bit to rout the 1/8"-deep relief channels. Attach the cutoff (saved earlier) from making the hexagon to the router table's fence with brads or carpet tape. The cutoff provides stock support and the clearance necessary to keep the router bit parallel with the workpiece edges. Make steady, multiple passes to remove the stock between the raised edges. Turn the workpiece around and adjust the fence so the cut starts on the opposite edge to complete the work.

You'll need to sand the relief channels, so start with 120-grit paper and work your way up to 220-grit. Then sand the edges, and you'll be ready to make the remainder of the parts.



After routing the channels, trace the top of the lamp body onto the stock for the top cap. The piece may not be perfectly symmetrical, so mark corresponding edges on the body and cap for registration. (The base doesn't require this degree of precision.)

### Top, Base, Feet

If you prefer, you can use a contrasting wood for the top cap, base and feet. The top cap must fit precisely on the lamp body top. However, it's unlikely that the lamp body is perfectly symmetrical, so you need to trace the top onto the top-cap stock for a perfect fit. Cut the piece

on the band saw, but leave it just slightly large to allow for some fine-tuning.

Mark one mating edge on the lamp body and top cap to ensure alignment during assembly.

The base's tolerances don't need to be quite so exact, so simply lay out a hexagon on the stock, then cut it on the band saw. Once it's cut, you'll need to counterbore a 1/2"-deep x 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>"-diameter hole in the bottom of the base to accommodate the end of the threaded lamp pipe and nut. Then bore a 7/16" hole through the center of the base and the top cap for the lamp pipe.

Using the band saw, cut 45° chamfers on the top edges of the base and top cap. Aside from sanding the sawn edges, I shaped the top's upper surfaces, starting at the chamfers, with files and sandpaper to create a more rounded profile where it meets the metal lamp neck. When you're satisfied with the fit and appearance of the top cap, glue it onto the lamp body with either epoxy or cyanoacrylate.

The feet afford a more finished look to the base and allow space for the electrical cord to exit. Make a strip of 1/4"-thick x 1¼"-wide x 10"-long stock and trace the corner onto the strip for six 1"-long pieces. Cut these pieces on the band saw and then sand the edges smooth. Glue the feet at the corners of the base about 1/16" back from the

Continues on page 76 ...









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# Small Shop Journal continued



Use a Forstner bit to drill a 11/4" counterbore in the bottom of the base to accommodate the threaded lamp pipe and nut for wiring. Then bore centered 7/16" holes in the top cap and base.



Tilt the band saw table to 45° and cut the chamfered edges on the base and the top cap. The top cap chamfers will need to be shaped to transition into a rounded form on its top and then glued in place.

For a video on making the lamp's tapered hexagonal base with a jig, please visit woodworkersjournal.com and click on "More on the Web" under the Magazine tab.



Glue the feet to the base before finishing. After finishing, fasten the base to the lamp body with #8 x 2" wood screws. When assembling the lamp, use a protective surface on your bench, such as rubber shelf liner or a piece of carpeting, to prevent damage.



Cut the threaded lamp pipe to fit the lamp and assemble the lamp kit parts. All the threaded parts must be secured before pulling the wire through the lamp pipe.

edge. You might also want to add a few pin nails to secure them.

After finishing, you'll attach the base to the lamp body with four #8 x 2" wood screws, but drill and countersink the screw holes now. Then place the lamp body on the base and center it. Mark the base screw hole positions on the lamp body and then drill pilot holes.

### Assemble and Install Wiring

Everyone has a favorite finish, and because lamps typically don't experience a lot of wear and tear, don't hesitate to use what you like. I applied a few coats of clear aerosol lacquer, rubbing between coats with 0000 steel wool and a soft cotton rag. This finish provides enough protection and imparts a soft glow to the wood. Finish the base separately from the lamp body and top

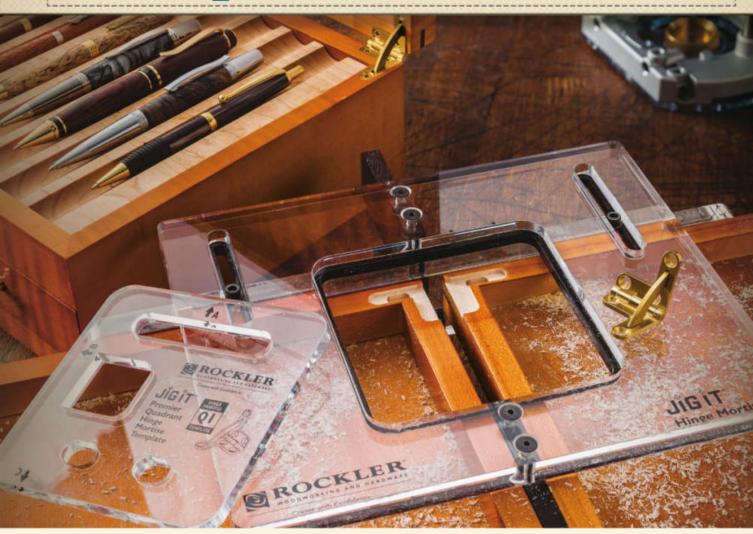
cap. When the finish has cured, screw the base to the lamp body, and you'll be ready to wire.

Most lamp kits provide some wiring instruction, but here are a few tips that can ease the process. First, cut the threaded lamp pipe so it extends about 1/4" at the top and bottom. Use a file to round any sharp edges on the inside and outside of the tube to prevent damaging the wire. Insert the tube through the lamp and install the locknut on the bottom and the neck on top and then tighten. Now install the harp bottom over the lamp nipple (on top of the neck) and screw the socket cap onto the nipple. Thread the wire from the bottom through the lamp pipe and into the socket cap. Pull enough wire to connect to the socket and tie an underwriter's knot to prevent the wire from being pulled off the terminals. Connect the wires to the terminals, finish assembling the socket, and finally add the harp and lampshade. The final touch is to add some nonslip protective pads on the feet (item #43518 at rockler.com; 800-279-4441).

With this lamp's construction now under your belt, you're likely full of ideas how to improve it, make multiples of it and branch off into making your own designs. Just be careful not to have all those new lamps turned on at the same time, or you could experience a big spike in your electric bill.

Larry Okrend is the former editor of HANDY magazine.

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and wedges. In some applications, you may want to use more than one. The AirShim sells for \$24.95.

Continues on page 80 ...



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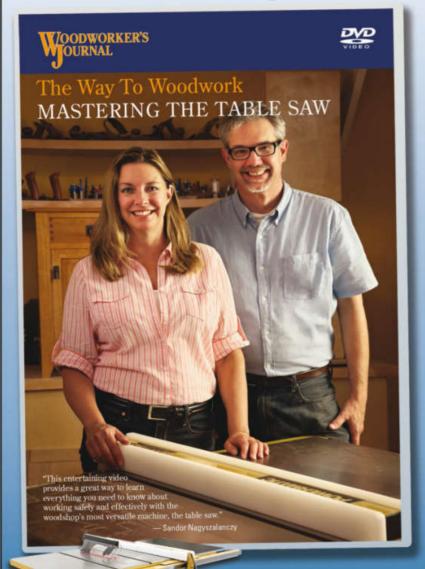
area. The Switchdriver has a two-speed gearbox with no-load speeds of 0-400 and 0-1,500 rpm and an 11-position electronic clutch. Maximum torque is 310 inch-pounds. The Switchdriver's drilling capacity is 1" in wood and 3/8" in steel. Suggested pricing for the Switchdriver, model WX176L (which includes two 1.5 amp-hour batteries, charger, carrying bag, 1/8" and 1/32" drill bits and a #2 Phillips drive bit) is \$119.99.

Continues on page 82 ...



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### What's In Store continued





The **Dremel** *VRT1*, which Dremel calls the first "dustless" rotary tool, not only connects to a shop vacuum but is actually powered by it. An adapter on the tool's pen-style grip connects directly to a 1¼" shop vacuum nozzle. Once the vacuum is turned on,

airflow is drawn through the VRT1's front dust intake ports, spinning two internal turbine fans to create power and rotation to drive the chuck and producing power similar to a 4.8-volt cordless rotary tool. For maximum power, the VRT1 should be connected to a shop vacuum that develops 110 cubic feet per minute of suction or

greater. An On/Off switch allows you to stop the tool but keep the vacuum running. The VRT1 will sand, polish, carve, drill and engrave and is compatible with many of Dremel's accessory options. It sells for \$29.99.



Milwaukee Tool has redesigned their M18 FUEL™ drilling and driving line, including the M18 FUEL 1/2″ Drill/Driver (2703). There's a new POWERSTATE™ Brushless Motor with higher grade magnets, to

produce higher output power and speed under heavy load. The drill offers 1,200 inch-pounds of torque and speeds of 0-500 and 0-2,000 rpm. The REDLINK PLUS™ Intelligence Hardware and Software has been upgraded with better heat management capabilities to handle the motor's higher output. A 4-Mode Drive Control™ on the Milwaukee 1/4" Hex Impact Driver (2753) includes a self-tapping screw mode, to offer greater control to the user and reduce the amount of time spent slipping off screw heads or stripping and breaking them. The new 18-volt FUEL drills have also been designed to be 1/2" shorter and 1/2-pound lighter than competitors. The 2703 Drill Driver is 7.5" long and weighs 4.9 pounds (with battery), while the 2753 Impact Driver is 5¼" long and (with battery) weighs 3.6 pounds. List price for the 2703-22 is \$279; for the 2753-22, it's \$299.

Milwaukee Tool M18 FUEL 1/2" Drill/Driver







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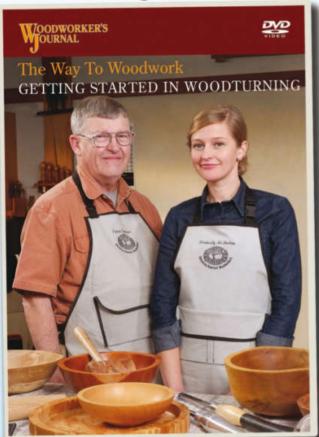
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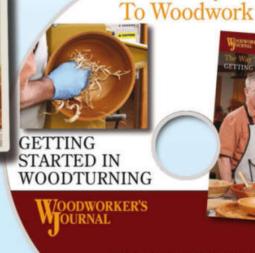
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# Finishing Thoughts

# Simple, Swift (and Safe) Finishes

By Michael Dresdner

Discover colorful ways to brighten up your trinkets, without taking a lot of time.





Michael Dresdner
is a nationally known finishing

expert. He shares his expertise on the DVD *The Way to Woodwork:* Step-by-Step to a Perfect Finish, available through the store at woodworkersjournal.com. hether you prefer clear or colored coatings, you'll want a finish that is safe, simple, and swift for the variety of ornaments and gifts you make in the fall. After all, the holidays always seem to creep up faster than they should, and there's barely time to finish the project, much less apply a finish.

Here are some options that should make the season's work go more smoothly. But first, a word about safety.

#### **Safe Finishes**

Although most finishes contain toxic solvents while liquid, the ones I'm suggesting here are safe after they dry. That goes for food contact items and pretty much everything else. Shellac

is edible, as is mineral oil, which woodworkers typically use on cutting boards. Most everything else dries to an inert plastic film. Even drying oils, like boiled linseed and tung oil, form a stable film, albeit more slowly.

Before you ask, yes, there was a flap in 2007 concerning toys being recalled for having lead in the paint. However,

they were all traced to China. Here in the U.S., we removed lead from our paints in 1978, so even if you use wall paint for stain or coloring, you're not adding lead.

### **Clear Coatings**

Shellac, lacquer and water-based coatings are all very fast-drying and easy to use, so they are great



It would be difficult to wipe a finish onto this ball-in-chain carving. Lacquer sprayed from an aerosol can, however, was ideal.



be through. It's best to seal dyes with a clear finish so they don't dissolve.

options. Shellac and lacquer will add some amber tint to the wood, which can be quite attractive, but water-based coatings usually are completely clear. That means they won't yellow even the lightest colored woods.

Any of these coatings can go over wood stains and dyes to act as a clear sealer. However, crystal clear water-based coatings are best over paint because they won't tint the colors underneath.

#### **D**yes

For bright, translucent, see-through colors on wood, dyes are just the ticket. They are easy to use, and if you mix them in either water or alcohol, they dry very fast. You'll find dyes sold as mixable powders, as liquid concentrates and as premixed dye stains you can use right out of the can.

Flood them on or dip small parts into the liquid dye solution, then wipe them off completely right away. Leave only what the wood has absorbed.

Because dyes can dissolve again even after they dry, it's best to seal them with a clear finish. Fortunately, any finish will go over a dried dye, and even one coat will do the job. If you simply can't top coat, use alcohol-soluble dye with some shellac stirred in. The shellac will lock in the dye.

There is one exception. Some premixed or ready-to-use dye stains contain a binder, which means you would not need to seal them after use. If you are not sure what you have, seal it anyway. It can't hurt, and it's good insurance.

Continues on page 88 ...

#### Contact us

with your finishing questions by writing to Woodworker's Journal, 4365 Willow Drive, Medina, MN 55340, or by emailing us at:

finishing@woodworkersjournal.com.

Please include your address, phone number and email address (if you have one) with your thoughts or questions.





## Finishing Thoughts continued



Craft paints offer solid colors that don't need any top coat.



You can use pearlescent and metallic paints, and even glitter, to add pizzazz.

#### **Paint**

When it comes to versatility, water-based paint is king. Hit the shelves of your local hobby shop and you'll find a vast array of acrylic craft paints in two-ounce squeeze bottles. Not only are they available in every color imaginable, but

also in metallics, glow-in-the-dark, neon and exterior versions.

No craft store nearby? Visit your favorite paint or home store. Both interior and exterior paints are fair game, and you can get a quart or gallon mixed to any custom color. Many stores even offer 8 oz. sample jars, also available in custom colors, for about \$3.50, which, ounce for ounce, is decidedly cheaper than small bottles of craft paints.



Brightly painted colors in a gloss sheen give this clown attitude.



If you want a dull sheen on your project, use "chalk" paint, milk paint or ceiling paint. Soften colors by mixing in some white paint.

### **Stain from Paint**

Use paint straight from the container to apply bright, festive colors to any wood or to turn any water-based

paint into a pigment stain. It's easy: just reduce the paint by stirring in some water, anywhere from 10% to 50%, depending on the color you have and how rich a stain you want. Treat it just like any pigmented stain: apply it liberally, then wipe off as much or as little as you need to get the look you want.

Once it is dry, seal the stain with a coat or two of clear, water-based polyurethane to both preserve the color and add a bit of protection. Grab a can from your finishing shelf and brush it on, apply it with your favorite spray gun, or pick up an aerosol can of the same finish for quick and easy spray application with no gun cleanup needed.

#### 0ils

Though they don't dry nearly as fast, many woodworkers like the ease and beauty of oils, especially on things like cutting boards and for dipping small parts. There are two distinct types: drying oils and non-drying oils.

Walnut oil, raw or boiled linseed oil, tung oil, and even Danish oil are all drying oils and will all form a film, though they dry at different rates. If you prefer non-drying oil, stick to mineral oil and avoid cooking oils (olive, corn, canola, etc.) as they can turn rancid in time. Be aware that, while mineral oil looks nice initially, it will come off after being scrubbed a few times with soap and water.



The author created a pigment stain from paint reduced with water, then brushed on and wiped off to get the color he wanted for this bear's fur.

With all oils, the technique is the same. Either dip the part or flood the oil on liberally, let it sit and soak in for 10 or 15 minutes, then wipe off whatever has not been absorbed. As with all finishes, oils will dry faster in hotter air, so find somewhere warm and toasty to set the parts while they are drying.

Danish oil, which is actually a thin varnish, will dry overnight. Boiled linseed oil or tung oil will take two or three days, while raw linseed oil will take at least a week. Walnut oil, a poor choice in my opinion, may take a month or more, and it could cause problems for those with nut allergies.

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# HEY Did You Know?

### Woodworking trivia: music to our ears

"Woody" Phillips has recorded two albums for Gourd Music, both featuring the instrumental stylings of woodworking tools and machinery such as table saw, jointer, drill press, 2x4s, vacuum, hammer and hand saw. "A Toolbox Christmas" features such traditional favorites as "Jingle Bells," "Joy to the World" and more. [Hear audio samples at www.gourd.com/toolbox.html]

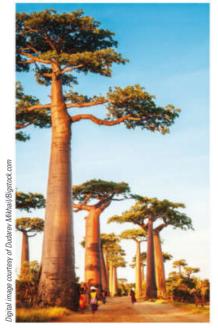
What Does It All Mean?

A quick guide to terms from the world of woodworking.

**Spalted:** Lumber where natural decay has caused unique and attractive grain patterns

**Zero-clearance insert:** A plate mounted into a saw table that surrounds the blade such that there is virtually no clearance at the sides of the blade, used to minimize tearout

**PSA:** Pressure-sensitive adhesive; a peel-off backing on some sanding discs or veneer



African baobab trees, which look like a tiny tree atop a huge, fat trunk, store water in their trunks. Some larger baobabs have been found to have over 32,000 gallons of water stored in their trunks during the peak rainy season.

In the early days hollow logs were used as water pipes. In the event of a fire the fire department would dig and find the log, use an auger to bore a hole, and then pump out water to extinguish the fire. After the event, they would drive a wooden

plug into the hole they had bored and re-bury the log.
They would then place a



marker indicating the location of this "fire plug" so they would not have to bore another hole for the next fire. For this reason, fire hydrants today are often still referred to as fire plugs.

# **Submit** your own trivia ...

Send in a curious fact about your favorite topic and ours: woodworking. If it is selected for use, you will win an awesome prize!

Submit your Trivia to Woodworker's Journal, Dept. Trivia, 4365 Willow Drive, Medina, MN 55340. Or send us an email: trivia@woodworkersjournal.com

### **Your Trivia Test:**

**Q**The unit of measurement for dust particles collected by your dust collector is the micron. How big is a micron?

Answer Answer A micron measures 1/25,400". The human eye can only see dust particles bigger than 10 microns.



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